THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS GUIDE

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA,

Corrected up to March 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,8010—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES,

OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..	
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch	Rs. 21
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...	Rs. 23-12 per doz. bottles.
"Glentromie"	
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889. 1890
ASSAM	3038	500	G.W. F. Browne	3rd Jan.
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th "
† MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	17th "
B.L. GANGES	43	00	T. Alderton	24th "
† ASSAM	30	500	G. W. F. Browne	31st "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5600	1000	E. Stewart	7th Feb.
† MIAM	3941	500	H. T. Weigheli	14th "
B.L. CLYDE	3135	500	J. L. Pardit	21st "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5530	1000	W. J. Webber	7th Mar.
† SIAM	3941	500	H. T. Weighell	14th "
B.L. SUTLEJ	1425	800	W. D. Worcester	21st "
† ASSAM	30	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th "
B.L. MASSILIA	4913	1000	C. Fraser	4th Apr.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captain	On or about 1890.
MIRZAPORE	3913 600	R. Harvey	18th Mar.
ORIENTAL	5560 1000	E. Stewart	12th Apr.
PENINSULAR	5601 1000	W. J. Webber	14th May.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons. H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
PENINSULAR	5530 1000	W. J. Webber	2nd Jan. 90.
SUTLEJ	1425 800	W. D. Worcester	16th Jan. 90
MASSILIA	4918 1000	C. Fraser	30th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 6th December 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
PO			10th Jan. 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Feb. 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st April 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th January 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 20, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S.S. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Eggor	4,600	750	5th Jan. 90
IMPERATOR	C. Bentinger	4,600	750	1st Feb. "
POSEIDON	L. Lemisich	4,600	650	24th Feb. 90

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 360	Rs. 300	Rs. 1

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 180.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	A. Lussich	1 000	600	10th Jan 90

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Mossowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MEDUSA	G. Mettel	3,510	550	21st Jan. 90

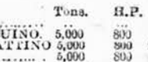
No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 59, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 26th Dec. 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
M BRITANNIA	3363	Thos. Mitchell	9th Jan.
ML NUBIA	3551	F. Bright	21st "
M ARABIA	3341	J. Laird	8th Feb.
L HISPANIA	3380	G. Abrey	25th "
ML ASIA	3593	Wm. Russell	11th Mar.
L PERSIA	3347	R. Hutchison	29th "
ML BRITANNIA	3363	Thos. Mitchell	11th April.
L NUBIA	3551	F. Bright	26th "
L ARABIA	3341	J. Laird	17th May.
ML HISPANIA	3380	G. Abrey	31st "

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct, those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck. For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 30th Nov. 1889.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," "MACIVER," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided and PULLMAN CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES given at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates, and ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HANDBOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intended to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 5th January, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 1st January.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "ASIA," 1,768 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 2nd January, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 11th January.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S.S. "BYCULLA," 1,464 tons, on or about 13th January.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S.S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 3rd January.

THE S.S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 8th January.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ltd.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th December, 1889. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
EDEN HALL	H. N. Jones	3,600	400	15th Mar. '90

This Steamer has good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates, but carries no Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
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Bombay, Dec. 30, 1889.

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Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

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	Rs. a.
Photograph Frames, Cabinet Size, in Rich Plush, with Gilt Beading, Assorted Colours	6 0
Ditto very Massive Frames, Rs. 5-12, Rs. 6-12, and	7 0
Ditto ditto Plush and Tapestry	4 8
Ditto with Bevelled Front Glass and Ante-mate Screen to protect Photo	15 0
Ditto in Plush and Leather Combined	11 8
Ditto Plush with Embossed Metal Decorations, Flowers, Foliage, &c., &c., Rs. 2-4, Rs. 3, and	4 8
Ditto Crimson Plush with Border of Gold Braid	2 8
Ditto Velvet with Embossed Metal Decorations Rs. 15 and	16 0
Ditto Velvet and Silk Frame, very Rich	9 8
Ditto Velvet and Tapestry Rs. 4.8 and	9 0
Ditto Plush with Concave Glass	3 0
Ditto Plush with Oval Bevelled Glass	3 8
Ditto Plush and Carved Wood Frames Combined	10 0
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Ditto Velvet and Stamped Leather, Assorted Colours Rs. 3-8 to	10 0
Ditto Leather with Painted Designs	5 4
Ditto Leather with Plated Mounts	3 8
Ditto Leather Embossed	5 0
Ditto Leather Plain, in Calf or Morocco, with Bevelled Glass fronts Rs. 5 to	11 0
Ditto Carved and Moulded Wood Frames for Oval Photos	7 8
Ditto Olive Wood, beautifully Painted with Buds, Butterflies &c. Rs. 5-12 and	7 0
Ditto Easel Pattern	5 4
Ditto Frames, Plush and Gilt Beading, Panel Size	16 0
Ditto Imperial	17 8
Ditto in Plush and Leather	22 8
Ditto in Plush, with folding Doors, Oval Glass Fronts	18 0
Photograph Frames, Plain Plate Glass, with Mirrored Bevelled Edges, and Wooden Backs and Stand;—Carte-de-Visite Size	0 8
Cabinet do.	1 0
Boudoir do.	1 4
Imperial	3 0
Ditto Plain Plate Glass and Metal Stand:—	
Carte-de-Visite Size	0 12
Cabinet	1 8
Promenade	1 12
Imperial, with Bevelled Mirrored Edges	9 0
Panel do. do. do.	10 8
Handsome Metal Frames in a variety of Designs Rs. 4 8 to	15 0
Folding Pocket Cases in Morocco Leather, to take Cartes-de-Visite:—	Rs. a.
To hold 2 Photographs	2 12
Do. 4 do.	3 8
Do. 6 do.	5 4
To take Cabinets:—	
To hold 2 Photographs Rs. 5-4 to	9 0
Do. 4 do.	20 8
Do. 6 do.	14 0
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The Rustic Screen Wood Frames Enamelled, to hold 2 Cabinet Photos	6 0
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To hold 10 ditto Rs. 9 0 to	15 0
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For Plates 12 by 10"	" 235	Spare Slides for do.	" 70

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Dallmeyer's Patent Rapid Rectilinear Lenses.

Size of View.	Size of Group.	Diameter of Lens.	Price Rigid Setting.	Size of View.	Size of Group.	Diameter of Lens.	Price Rigid Setting.
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12 by 10	10 by 8	" 2	" 215	6" by 5	5 by 4	" 1¼	" 100
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New Rapid Rectilinear Doublet Lens.

This is a Lens of the Rectilinear form, and though very low in price is one of the best in the Market. It is adapted for Groups, Portraits in good light, Landscapes and Figures, and all outdoor work, except Wide-angle Pictures.

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ARE AT ONCE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

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EXTRA RAPID, instantaneous, a richly coated Plate suitable for all.

Size	4½	5	6½	7¼	8½	9	10	12	15
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Per dozen	1-6	2-0	2-12	3-10	5-4	6-14	7-12	13-12	22

THICKLY COATED LANDSCAPE.—This Plate has a Film of double the usual thickness, and is specially recommended as being less liable to halation, blurring, &c., than any other Plate yet introduced. Shouldbe always used for Lanscapes and interiors and may be used in the Studio

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Per dozen Rs.	1-8	3-8	6-0	6-12	9-0	14-8

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ILFORD'S Yellow	" 1-2	2-0	2-8	...	4-8	...	8-0	12-8	
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ANDRES AND CHRISTY'S DOUBLE TERAI HATS.
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EFFECTIVE AGAINST THE SUN,
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The New Hypnotic, free from all after effects, causing a quiet, refreshing sleep, and not acting narcotically.

$C_7 H_{16} S_2 O_4$

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The new Anti-pyretic and Anti-neuralgic. A most valuable remedy against Fever, Headache Whooping Cough, Joint Rheumatism, Sunstroke, etc., etc.

$C_6 H_4 \begin{cases} NH.CH_3CO \\ OC_2H_5 \end{cases}$

Both products can be obtained in original packing in 1 oz. and ½ oz. bottles, from Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ld.; Messrs. TREACHER and Co., Ld.; Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.; Messrs. THOMSON and TAYLOR, or of any wholesale druggist.

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CURSETJEE AND EOULJEE, DUBASHES
Agents s s Abeona.

Bombay, December 1889.

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(in pamphlet form),

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THE CARDS WILL PLAY THEMSELVES; will play with you or against you, and play the absent players' hands as if experts were present and held them.

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WHIST PRECEPTS EXEMPLIFIED.

Each Pack plays 40 GAMES (160 Hands), and every hand a perfect example of THE Game of Whist.

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NOVELTIES! NOVELTIES!! NOVELTIES!!!

IMPORTANT!

Before deciding on your CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR GIFTS, do NOT FAIL to inspect the really Superb and Artistic Designs now on view at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.

The GEM and GOLD Jewellery is unsurpassed for large selection, beauty of design, and moderate prices.

Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., are also showing some very pretty WRISTLET Watches, which have a reputation for moderate price, combined with thoroughly sound movements.

	Rs. a.
Ladies' Gold Keyless Watch, fine movement and with Engraved back ...from	45 0
Ditto ditto in Silver ...from	28 0
Ditto ditto in Nickel Silver ...from	20 0

The Wristlets for above, cost Rs. 2-8 extra.

An extensive stock of well-selected useful Jewellery, suitable for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, including various patterns in Gold-handled Penknives, Compasses Charms, Pencils, Silver Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Match Boxes, Ash Trays, &c., &c.

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MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

"STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE"

IS the best Pianoforte ever constructed for the Indian climate. It has all the good qualities of the world-famed "Grand Sympathetic Square," which the Makers, after years of research, trials, and alterations, have succeeded in transforming to the Most Perfect Piano specially made for extremes of climate like that of India.

Notwithstanding the transformation has been effected at considerable outlay, it has been decided not to increase the Price, which will be the same as that of the Grand Sympathetic Square, viz.

FOR CASH RS. 780.

Twelve monthly hire payments	...Rs. 72 per month.
Twenty-four do. do.	...Rs. 38 per month.
Zinc-lined packing case	..Rs. 25 extra.

The weight of the Piano when packed complete is 11 *maunds* 30 *seers.*

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MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PIANOFORTES OF

MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, STUTTGART,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

IT IS generally admitted that the climate of India is trying to all constitutions and we have much pleasure in calling attention to one of the simplest, yet most effectual, preparations yet dispensed. We refer to

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

THIS preparation has been before the public for many years and has steadily gained in popular favour. These Bitters contain a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, Saffron, and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitter *positively unequalled.*

The QUININE are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a bracing, invigorating, and agreeable "pick-me-up."

The QUININE BITTERS give tone.

QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.

QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.

QUININE BITTERS give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.

QUININE BITTERS revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid or abstain from intoxicants.

QUININE BITTERS steady the nerves, as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness arising from over-exertion and anxiety frequently testify.

QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst, and are a specific against fevers.

QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.

Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.

The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take *Quinine* can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness.

QUININE BITTERS are confidently recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Men generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Sempstresses, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM;

They give
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.

Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
With sleeplessness, lone spirits, and indigestion sore;
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door!
"It's Doctor Draughts, I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
"T was the Doctor, nothing more.

Oh distinctly I remember; it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains, galore:
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before:
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"

"Your chest is bad, that's certain; your neuralgia's always hurting,
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore:
And your heart's so bad at beating that in vain you're sleep entreating,
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore"—
But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door?"
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"

Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer,
"Doctor, send for GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS, I implore!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore;
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis,
I was troubled never more!

Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these ailments fearing,
I will give the good advice I received myself before;
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," so well known and praised of yore.
Merely this, and nothing more.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

WE are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVAN'S is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipe and under his direct management. Sold in bottles at Re. 1 and Rs. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.

N.B.—Every bottle is capsuled and each capsule bears the words "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS."

SPECIAL AGENTS:—
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld.; TREACHER & Co., Ld., PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.; THOMSON & TAYLOR,
Messrs. HEERALAL MOOLJEE, MURLIDR MOOLJEE
F. S. MADON, J. BROTHERS (Market).

Any persons desiring to see a list of bona fide testimonials will receive copy on application to any of the Chemists and Druggists in Bombay.

Reference for the above can be made to
Mr. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA,
No. 7, 3rd BHOIWADA, BOMBAY.
Or QUININE BITTERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, Llnelly, S. Wales.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE FASHIONABLE EVENING RESORT
LAST FIVE NIGHTS and
Continued triumphant success of the renowned and only
HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY,
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING DECEMBER 31ST
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
Tendered to
MISS LILY C. BABER
The favourite Operatic Vocalist &c.
Will sing the vocal waltz "in character" Cupid
cradle me
From the Comic Opera "MONTE CRISTO"
AND A HOST OF OTHER NOVELTIES.

Admission as usual. Smoking begins 9 p.m.
Reserved Seats Soundy & Co
NOTICE.—HUGE ATTRACTIONS THURSDAY EVENING JANUARY 2nd. Benefit to
MISS MAY HAGGOOD.
GRAND MILITARY NIGHT.
Under the patronage and presence of Colonel H. Collingwood and Officers Chester Regiment, Major A. B. Stafford and Officers, Royal Artillery.
SATURDAY JANUARY 4th HUDSON'S BENEFIT
And Farewell Appearance of the
SURPRISE PARTY IN BOMBAY.
THOS. P. HUDSON,
Proprietor and Manager.

THE
COLUMBIA ELITE
ROLLER SKATING RINK.
Opposite the Victoria Terminus,
NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC
From 5 to 7-30 and 8-30 to 11 p.m.
ADMISSION TUESDAY NIGHTS, 8 annas
Other Nights Re. 1 unless Otherwise Advertised.
ADMISSION EVENINGS 5 to 7-30,
TUESDAYS Re. 1; OTHER EVENINGS 8 annas.
THE RINK IS ALSO OPEN EVERY MORNING EXCEPT SATURDAY
FOR PRACTICE FOR LADIES ONLY
TO THIS SESSION ADMISSION IS FREE.
SATURDAY MORNING, from 10 to 12-30, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON from 2 to 4. Children's Matinee, Children under 12 free. Admission 8 annas.
TUESDAY EVENING DEC. 31st.—NEW YEAR'S EVE AT THE SESSION 5 TO 7-30.
Mr. H. A. SIMMONS WILL GIVE A NEW AND STARTling exhibition of equestrian skating at 6-15 sharp—
ADMISSION Re. 1
NEW YEARS DAY JAN. 1ST 1890.
THE RINK WILL BE OPEN ALL DAY.
10 to 12-30 Ladies & Children free Gentlemen 8 Annas.
2 to 4 Ladies & Gentlemen 8 ANNAS Children 4 ANNAS AT THIS SESSIONS
THERE WILL BE TWO GRAND CHILDRENS' RACES on the Girls' Race and a little Boys' Race of ¼ mile for handsome solid silver badges, miniature skate.
NIGHT & EVENING SESSIONS ON NEW YEAR'S DAY. ADMISSION TO EACH Re. 1.
NEW YEAR'S NIGHT, THERE WILL BE A GENTLEMENS ONE MILE—RACE
OPEN TO ALL WHO HAVE never won a skating race for prize OF A SEASON ticket.
The GRAND FANCY DRESS and COSTUME CARNIVAL will positively come off on the 10th of January. Tickets are now on sale at the rink.

SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.

OPEN EVERY DAY, from 4 p.m. to 12.
ENTRANCE and RIDE, 4 Annas.
NEW ATTRACTIONS
opening of the
GRAND ORNATE
DANCING HALL,
ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31.
Dancing the Old Year Out, and the New Year in.
The Band of the Marine Battalion will attend, and Dancing will commence at 8 p.m.
ENTRANCE—
Gentlemen.....Rs. 2
Gentleman and Lady..... „ 2

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer "Po" Captain S. ANFOSSI, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA on 30th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in the Victoria Dock.
All CLAIMS for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer: otherwise they will NOT BE ADMITTED under any circumstances.
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elph. Circle, Bombay, Dec. 30 1889.

THE Anchor Line s.s. "BRITANNIA," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is discharging in the Victoria Dock.
Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.
Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take away packages, they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned declines all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer; otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain A. C. Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 30th December 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that from the 1st January, 1890 the BUSINESS hitherto conducted in MY NAME will be CARRIED on under the style of
MACBETH BROS. AND CO.,
to whom all business communications should be addressed.
JOHN B. K. MACBETH,
44, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

MADRAS RACES 1890.
JANUARY 21st, 23rd, 25th and 28th.
OWNERS are reminded that the Final Entries close at January 1890.
Loose box Stable accommodation is provided on the Racecourse. Those requiring the same, should apply to the undersigned without delay.
W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary, Madras Races.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
TENDERS are invited for the supply of TEAK TRELLIS and other Wood Work for Executive Engineer's, &c., of which full particulars may be obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Mid. Colaba.
2 Tenders which must be sealed and accompanied by Rs. 100, as earnest money will be received at 12 noon on Tuesday, 14th January 1890.
3. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
E. C. SPILSBURY, Captain
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, Middle Colaba, 28th Dec. 1889

NEW REMEDIES.
JUST UNPACKED BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
SANTHA.—A Digestive Extract of Tea. Made instantly in Cup or Teapot. Is absolutely the only Tea free from the injurious effects of Tannin, and is the only safe Tea for WEAK DIGESTIONS.
The *Lancet* of May 4th, 1889, says:—"The preparation of this Tea extract, for such it avowedly is, is founded on true scientific principles, and Santha Tea deserves careful consideration. In Santha the Aroma and the Caffeine are preserved, and the Tannin is neutralised and rendered innocuous."
The *London Medical Recorder* of Feb. 20th, 1889, says:—"This is decidedly a new departure in dietetics. . . . well adapted for the use of Tea Worshippers and others, whose digestive apparatus, recent the indigestion of the ordinary Infusion. . . We have examined the Tea from which the Extract is made, and can certify that it leaves nothing to be desired."
Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Rs. 2-4.
KOPTICA.—A new Herbal Extract; a speedy complete and Permanent Cure for NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATIC GOUT, TIC-DOLOREUX, CRAMP and PAINS in the JOINTS, FLESH, and NERVES.
Per Bottle Re. 1.
F. S. MADON AND Co.,
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,
MARKET, BOMBAY.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE
FISK JUBILEE SINGERS,
will commence a
SHORT SEASON
OF THEIR
UNIQUE,
INIMITABLE,
and POPULAR CONCERTS,
IN THE
FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE
HALL, BOMBAY,
ON
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 1st, 1890,
NEW YEAR'S DAY,
WITH A CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
EVERY EVENING.
THE FISK JUBILEE SINGERS, consisting of ten Vocalists and a Pianist, was organized in October 1871, from among the students of a Freedman's School, in Nashville Tenn, U. S. A., and during the first eight years of their organization they established Fisk University at Nashville at a cost of more than £30,000.
The Company are now making a trip round the World in their own interests, and have just completed a tour of Australasia (extending over three years) with unparalelled success, and now purpose making a tour of India, China, and Japan, before returning to America.
Their programmes are chiefly made up of the UNIQUE and INIMITABLE SLAVE SONGS or SPIRITUALS, which were COMPOSED and SUNG by the former SLAVES of AMERICA prior to emancipation.
VARIED BY
SOLOS!
GLEES!!
QUARTETTES, &c.!!!
BY
MODERN COMPOSERS.
The Singers have had the honour of singing in the presence of
HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA,
AND
SEVEN of the OTHER CROWNED HEADS of EUROPE,
FOUR of the PRESIDENTS of the UNITED STATES,
AND
SIX of the GOVERNORS OF AUSTRALASIA.
Reserved seats.....Rs. 3
Second seats..... „ 2
Gallery..... „ 1
Plan and tickets may be obtained from MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO.'S, LIMITED,
or at the Hall upon evenings of CONCERTS.
Doors open 8-30, Concert at 9, Carriages at 11 o'clock
THE FISK JUBILEE SINGERS!

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, WEDNESDAY, the 1st Proximo and THURSDAY, the 2nd Proximo, being Public Holidays under the negotiable instruments Act 1881.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

CAMP BLANKETS, Chocolate, with colored stripes: size, 8 ft. by 5 feet. Rs. 4-3 each.
Thick White COTTON WRAPS, 7½ ft. by 4 ft., with colored headings, very warm and strong, and much appreciated by native servants in lieu of Blankets, Re. 1-6 each; or, Rs. 15 per dozen.
Address: ELGIN MILLS CO., CAWNPORE.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
„ COOPER, MADON and Co.,
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882
and
In the matter of the PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.
THE PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.....Petitioners.
THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE Bayley has by an Order dated the 16th day of December 1889 appointed Mr. L. N. Banajee to be official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company.—Dated this 23rd day of December 1889.
THAKURDAS, DHARAMSI & CAMA,
Attorneys for the Petitioners and Official Liquidator.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., LD.
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS
THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines in Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.
Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad, Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty- ve per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

NOTICES.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposit fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.
By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

NOTICE.
NOW OPEN
NEWLY BUILT HOTEL AT LANOWLEE.
VISITORS to KHANDALLA and LANOWLEE are respectfully requested to bear in mind that the LANOWLEE GYMKHANA HOTEL, is now OPEN and READY and has been fitted and FURNISHED with COSTLY INLAID FURNITURE and all the necessary improvements to ensure the comfort of guests. The Bedrooms, both single and double, are large and airy, and the Manager has spared neither trouble nor expense to make it really a First-class Hotel and the best on the hill. The Dining and Drawing Rooms are large and airy.
A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.
The Bungalow, which has been recently built and named "La Belle Vue," is situated on an elevation, on Khandalla way, commanding an excellent view, and is laid out with a splendid Garden and Fernery.
On due notice being given to the Manager, he is prepared to arrange all necessaries for shooting or picnic parties, or riding or driving excursions.
The Hotel is open to European Ladies and Gentlemen only. For terms, &c., apply to
"THE MANAGER,"
Lanowlee Gymkhana Hotel.

NOTICE.
BEFORE ORDERING your ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES for 1890, be sure you apply for a price list of
S. L. NORMAN AND CO.
REGULARITY AND PROMPTNESS CERTAIN.
DO NOT DELAY IN SENDING YOUR ORDERS.
S. L. NORMAN AND CO.,
NEWSPAPER & PERIODICAL SUPPLY AGENTS.
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, AND PRINCE'S DOCK,
BOMBAY.
Price List post free on application.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.
The CHEAPEST material ever offered, from the BEST makers.
BRUSH DYNAMO, 16 Arc Lights (2,000 Rs candle-power each).. 800
Do. do. 10 „ „ do. 500
EDISON do. 65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)... 400
GRAMME do. 20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p. 500
GRAMME DYNAMO, 10 Incandesent Lamps of 20 c. p... 180
GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.
INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.
INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.
Do. WIRE „ 1 anna „
F. FISCHER & Co.

STONE ENGRAVING.
THE only ESTABLISHMENTS at BOMBAY and POONA, where you can select a GOLD SIGNET RING set with any stone and have a Monogram, Crest, or Initials cut on at a few days' notice, is
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourself well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in lb. and pound tins, lables thus:—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

ESTABLISHED 1849.
J. & R. SHORROCK,
BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES,
DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,
Manufacture Specialities in
PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,
COTTON-WEAVING MACHINERY.
Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing, &c.
Estimates and Drawings on Application.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.
CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones, of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

INSURANCES.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.
Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—
Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem (a) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4 „ (b) If premiums are limited to 20 years;* or
Rs. 41-8-0 „ (c) If premiums are limited to 15 years;* or
Rs. 45-13-4 „ (d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.*
AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium secures a proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz., Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.
THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 43-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.
Note.—It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature early in life. By delay the rate of subscription increases; Death may occur before the Provision is effected, or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.
Bombay Branch: GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row. Standard Life Office.
N.B.—The Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

FIRE INSURANCE.
Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..... „ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL..... M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..... „ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..... „ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..... „ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL..... „ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..... fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..... „ 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL..... 1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..... £ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..... fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..... „ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..... M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.
THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.
PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the
TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES
NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.
ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.
The undersigned having been Born on the _____ Day of _____ 18__
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?
Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?
Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
188
Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.
* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.
Fire Premiums for 1862.....£300,600
1325.....£988,156
1886.....£955,033
LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured lives go either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609
GROWTHS OF FUNDS.
1871.....£2 196,972 8 | 1881.....£4,673,299 5 1
1876.....£3,492,950 1 4 | 1886.....£5,672 040 17 8
THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

FARBENFABRIKEN VORMALS FRIEDR. BAYER & Co.
PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.
DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS
Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.
The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scarvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of either sex, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.
DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red round, without which none can possibly be genuine.
SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.
N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL.....£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON
LONDON OFFICE, 62 Lombardstreet, E.C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
X. CASTELLI,
Rampart Row, W. Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICE—38a, Threadneedle Street, London
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£333,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£166,250
RESERVE FUND.....£120,000
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 3 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. Grant Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND..... $4,400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS..... $7,500,000
HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.
COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DAIRYMPLE, Esq.
Hon. John Bell-Irving. | S. C. Michaelsen, Esq.
W. G. Brodie, Esq. | J. S. Moses, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq. | L. Possnecker, Esq.
J. F. Holliday, Esq. | N. A. Siebs, Esq.
Hon. B. Layton. | E. A. Solomon, Esq.
Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.
Amoy. | Hankow. | Penang.
Bankok. | Hiogo. | Saigon.
Batavia. | Hollo. | San Francisco
Bombay. | Lyons. | Singapore.
Calcutta. | Manila. | Tientsin.
Foochow. | New York. | Yokohama.
Peking | Hamburg
BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
Custom House Road,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS
OF
CROFTS' Very Old Tawny Port Wine.
GONNE CROFT & Co.'s Finest Old Scotch Whiskey.
DAVID SMITH & Co.'s Scotch Whiskey.
ARDEONAIGH Whiskey.
GLEN MUCHKIN Whiskey.
STANLEY and GRIMMS' Clarets, Chablis, Sauterne, and Burgandies.
JULES GRIMMOND Three Stars Brandy.
THIERRY & Co.'s Cognac (extra fine quality) Brandy.
T. HINE & Co.'s Fine Old Pale Cognac Brandy.
GENUINE Allasch-Doppelt Kummel.
LAGARDE & Co.'s Saumer, &c., &c., &c.
CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*			
In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	„
Quarterly	„	Quarterly	„ 13
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„

To SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.			
In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 64
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 34
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 22
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.
SINGLE COPY.....As. 4.
Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
Ten Lines and under—
First insertion.....Rs. 5
Second do. .....„ 2-8
Third do. .....„ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions.....As. 2½ per but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.
All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion.....As. 8 per line.
Second do. .....„ 4 „
Third do. .....„ 2½ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—
Not exceeding three lines.....Rs. 1-8
Each succeeding line.....„ 0-4
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one rupee, and payment must in all cases, be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.
BI-WEEKLY EDITION
To SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3-1

BOMBAY GAZETTE.
OVERLAND SUMMARY
Post Free.
Per Annum.....Rs. 6
Half-yearly.....„ 12
Quarterly.....„ 3
BOMBAY GAZETTE.
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.
Per Annum.....Rs. 12
Half-yearly.....„ 6
Quarterly.....„ 3
CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "the proprietors of the *Bombay Gazette*"

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BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	920
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	All	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shanghai	50,000	$125	All		485
National Bank	8,000	250	125	5 do.	185

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	14,000	200	200	10		215
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	1,750	150	150	5 pct.		105
Bapty Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 14		112
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil		56
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.		620
Bombay Ice Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 5		89
Bombay & Bormah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	180	Rs.		3,300xd
Do. (3rd issue)	2,000	63	45	Rs.		83xd
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.		106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	...	...		150
Cooper, Madge & Co.	3,000	100	100	Rs.		5
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	300	300	Nil		47
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...		180
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	4	...		49
Indian Guarantee Scrutchin & Co.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.		11
Kaheri-dind Gold Mining Co., Limited	12,000	25	25			5½
Karrachee Lighterage	800	250	250	...		75
Kamp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 25½		353
Marcks & Co.	4,000	100	Rs. 10			75
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.		70
Napier Foundry	400	100	100	...		130
Oriental Government Security Life Ass.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.		218
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.c.		21
Port Canning Co.	8,000	800	1000	Rs. 30		372½
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil		65
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.		99
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.		100
South wold and Austins	1,000	...	95	...		80
Telephone Co., Ld.	12,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8		12
Treacher & Co., Ld.	1,305	300	100	Rs. 85		1,270
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	...	Rs. 10		135
Western India Flour Mill	1,000	1	125	Nil.		33
M Mody & Co.						33
Bhawnagar City P. & M. Co., Ld.	550	250	250	Rs. 15		230½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,305	1,000	1,000			1320
Albert Edward Mills		0½	500	R		300
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	2		80
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500			285
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	1,000	...		—
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,000	125	125	...		...
Ambica S. & M. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25		540
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30		495
Bellary S. & W. Co.	871	400	54	Rs. 2		49½
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	800	500	500	Rs. 20		405
Bombay National Mfg. Co.	700	1,000	1,000			600
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3		675
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	Rs. 0		110
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 55		910
City of Bombay Mfg. Ld	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90		985
Colaba Land & Mill Ld.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 2½		665
Connaught Mills Ld.	840	0	600	Rs. 1		660
Coorla S. & W. Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40		490
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	Rs. 40	Rs. 25		490
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30		490
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415½	500	500	Rs. 50		625
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25		510
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co.	700	150	150	Rs. 20		135
Gujerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited		1,000	1,000	—		—
Gujerat S. & W. Co.	420	1,000	1,000	...		81
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40		775
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	500	...		625
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	575	500	Rs. 37		725 xcm
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20		775
Ashwood Mfg. Co., Ld.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5		940
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,300	600	500	Rs. 2		493
Jamshed Mfg. Co.	1,600	25	25	Rs. 1		300
James Greaves Mill	1,320	500	500	Rs. 4		610
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	800	500	0			100
Increased	1,600	25	25	Rs. 1		
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld.		900	1,000			700
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40		881
Khandesh S. & W.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40		660
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40		800
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	900	1,000	Rs. 0		815
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	100	Rs. 5		155
Madras United S.	5000		1,000	Rs. 10		1,950
Mahalaxmi S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25		825
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7		100
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5		130
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75		1,600
Manockjee Petit Mfg.	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50		1,130
New Great Eastern	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25		636
Nationals. & W. Co	600	1,000	1,000			500
Oriental S & W. Co.	5,720		1,000	Rs. 125		960
People's Press	1,000	500	250	Rs.		60
Premier Textiles S.			1,000			75
Queen S. & W. Co.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50		702
Rajon Mfg. Co., Ld.	68	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5		1,115
Sassoon S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25		1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	...		500
Sholapore S. & W. Co.		100	1,000	Rs. 85		1,275
Sonderdas S. & W.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30		415
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	250	Rs. 15		270
Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld.	3,000	500	500			285
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4		690
Sun Mills Ld.	2,300	250	250	...		260
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25		375
Veeramgaum S. & Mfg.	800	500	500			...
Venkatasankar Laxmi-shankar Cotton Mill Co., Ld.		500	...	Rs. 20		500
Western India S.	1	1,000		Rs. 2½		475
Oriental	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil		550

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	850
Empire Fire	...	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Co. 5 per ct.	...	500	...	at 5 p.c.	2,551
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	...	4 18	...	at 5 p.c.	1420

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,125
Albert Ginning Co.	100	300	300	Rs. 20	
Albert Press Co., Karrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	710
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	200
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	105
Brenl's Cawnpore P.	0	20	20	Rs. 15	105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	127
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 55	355xd.
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,225
English Press & Mfg.	400	250	...	Rs. 30	190
Fort Press Co.	1,500	8,500	8,500	Rs. 40	1,325
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	550
Harvey & Sabapathy Khangaum Cotton Press Co.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	415
Manmar Manuf. Co.	1,400	250	250	Rs. 25	207½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 50	412½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 45	510
New Indian Press	1,000	125	125	Rs. 11	81½
New P. of W. Press	600	600	All	Rs. 40	340
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary)	500	500	500	Rs. 50	510
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	470
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	50	Rs. 25	515
Volkart Press	325	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	575
Khamgaum Manfg. Co	400		250		600

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 28th Dec., as compared with the statement of the 21st Dec. 1889 :—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 21. Rs.	Dec. 28. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	29,50,000	29,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	96 19 652	74,93,973
Do. do. at Branches	19,27,681	19,73,014
Other Deposits	2,74,72,776	2,58,51,445
Post Bills	7,437	5,496
Cash Credits, undrawn	6,87,581	7,20,691
Rs.	4,80,59,127	4,87,97,604
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	75,33,182	74,55,961
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper Bullion and Merchandise,	21,38,247	21,24,051
Loans on Security of do.	62,64,036	78,35,360
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,615	2,535
Bills Discounted and purchased	2,13,73,165	2,25,61,054
Stamps, &c.	32,326	32,109
Dead Stock Rs. 6,32,584 Amt. applied in reduction 2,80 000	3,67,584	3,67,584
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents	4,23,845	2,35,130
Cash and Currency Notes	1,05,24,177	81,92,607
Rs.	4,86,59,127	4,87,97,604

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every, where at 1s ½ per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo. American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Presentation of Secular Society Address to Mr. Bradlaugh, 10-30 a.m

Polo, Maidan, 5-45 p.m.

Distribution of Clothes and Treat to the Poor, Rev. J. Diago's Residence, 6 p. m.

Annual Volunteer Ball, Parel Mechanics' Institute, 9 p.m.

Music at the Switchback Railway.

Columbia Skating Rink, 5 to 7-30 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

Novelty Theatre, Hudson's Surprise Party, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Blackheath (s), from Batoum ; Henzada (s), London ; and Almirante Barroso (Brazilian Man-of-War), Colombo.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Hindoo, sailed yesterday for Catch Mandvi.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, Muscat, close on the 2nd proximo at 4-30 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game this afternoon (Tuesday) commencing 4-45 p.m. Sides to be chosen on the ground.

A MISSING GIRL.—Bandoo Sookia, residing at Lohar Chawl Street, reports that his sister named Raijee, aged fourteen years, has been missing since the 14th instant.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—The Dewan of Kolapore, accompanied by fourteen followers, arrived here on Sunday. He has taken up his residence in a bungalow on the Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

THEFT AT GIRGAUM.—Waman Rowjee, residing at Girgaum, reports the theft of a valuable gold nose-ring, set with pearls, valued at Rs. 350, from his premises on Sunday last.

ANOTHER ADDRESS TO MR. BRADLAUGH.—Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, M. P., is to be presented with an address by the Members of the Bombay Secular Society at his residence, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, between ten and eleven o'clock this morning.

MR. EARDLEY NORTON.—A report has gained currency that Mr. Eardley Norton would lecture at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on the Congress. Mr. Norton, who has been unwell since Saturday, asks us to say that he had no such intention. He leaves for Madras to-day.

THEFT BY A DOCK-LABOURER.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, a dock-labourer, named Mahadoo Rama, was placed before Mr. Richardson by Police Inspector Sanderson, charged with the theft of two rupees from the pocket of another man. He committed the theft on Sunday afternoon, on the Masjid Bunder Road. He was arrested while running away, and denied the offence, stating that he was only running to the docks. He admitted having been previously convicted, and was sentenced to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A sepoy in the service of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company was yesterday placed before Mr. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Court, charged with having on Sunday morning attempted to commit suicide. He had been punished for irregular behaviour, and this had preyed upon his mind. He stated that he had been rescued by some men with whom he was acquainted, and that he had committed the rash act to have revenge upon a relation, who, he considered, had ill-treated him. The Magistrate accredited this statement, and he was dismissed.

THE "THREE-CARD" TRICK.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday Police Superintendent Browin placed a man named Abdul Kurrim, a professional gambler, before Mr. Richardson, and charged him with having, on Saturday last, been arrested in the act of gambling with cards. He was betting on the "three-card" trick, and one rupee and eight annas was found upon the ground. Mr. Brewin said that another man, also a professional gambler, had escaped, but he was making efforts to have him arrested. The prisoner, who is a well-known character and against whom there are several previous convictions, was sentenced to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.—The following is the programme of Dance Music to be [illegible] Switchback Railway this evening by the string band of the Marine Battalion, from 8 to 12 p.m. :—

Polka	P. and O.
Valse	Myastis.
Valse	Sweet Violets.
Lancers	Rip van Winkle.
Valse	Going to Market.
Polka	La Zephyr.
Valse	La Reinedes Pres.
Schottische	Hollyhock.
Lancers	Sorcerer.
Valse	Auf. Wirderscher.
Valse	Estudiantina.
Galop	Encore.

DIVINE SERVICES.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE.
(For Holy Trinity Church.)
NEW YEAR'S DAY FEAST OF THE CIRCUMCISION,
WEDNESDAY, 1ST JANUARY, 1890.
7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon
Hymn 70—The ancient law departs.
Hymn 72—The year is gone beyond recall.
Hymn 74—Father, let me dedicate.
The offertory for Church expenses and poor relief.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
CIRCUMCISION OF OUR LORD.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
NEW YEAR'S EVE.
11-30 p.m.—Special Service with address.
Festival of the Circumcision.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Watch Night Services will be held at the Grant Road Methodist Church and at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, to-night, commencing at half-past-ten o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd December, as compared with the statement of the 17th December :—

LIABILITIES.	December 17. Rs. A. P.	December 23. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	58,0 ,000 0 0	58,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,54,0 ,027 1 0	1,45,98,365 11 8
Other Deposits, &c.	3,56,92,631 6 10	3,11,66,101 7 10
[illegible] Bills &c.	2,22,487 2 0	2,60,258 3 1
Sundries	15,0 ,43 0 4	14,78,006 7 2
Rs.	7,91,87,888 10 2	7,62,98,331 13 9

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	18,53,018 0 0	19,87,218 0 0
Other authorized Investments	77,35,354 12 0	71,57,434 12 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	1,21,19,149 8 8	1,18,35,894 1 9
Credits on do.	9,46,223 4 1	99,91,637 9 11
Bills discounted &c.	2,34,48,487 2 8	2,08,25,764 4 3
Balances with other Banks	11,14,300 12 1	11,5 ,681 11 1
Bullion	2,38,401 2 0	2,27,850 12 6
Dead Stock	12,41,218 12 1	12,41,346 12 4
Stamps	11,474 6 9	10,987 9 0
Sundries	1,31,131 11 11	1,32,571 4 2
Cash &c. at Head Office	30,49,951 0 4	57,64,456 15 8
Do. at Branches	1,05,0 ,791 14 10	1,16,68,018 0 10
Rs.	7,91,87,888 10 2	7,62,98,331 13 9

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, 29th December, 1889.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·917
Temperature of the Air	78·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·7
Dew Point	71·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·813
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	9·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day)	83·1
Maximum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	73·6
General Directions of Wind.	NNW, SW, SE, S, WSW, W, WNW, W, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	141

* From midnight to midnight.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4.

INDIAN PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

THE report of the board of directors to be laid before the proprietors of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company at the forty-ninth annual meeting, to be held at the company's offices to-day (Friday,) states that the net surplus for the year ended Sept. 30 last, including £11,262 brought forward, amounts to £185,973 which, after deducting the interim dividend of 2½ per cent. paid in June last, admits of a further dividend of 3½ per cent. This the directors recommend to be paid, a balance of £11,973 being carried forward to next year. Since the date of the half-yearly report, the remaining two of the four cargo vessels built by Messrs. Caird have been delivered and are now at work. These vessels, named respectively the Shanghai and Canton, are engaged on voyages to Bombay and China respectively, the former on her second and the latter on her first trip. The sister ships, the Bombay and Hong Kong, are at present running to China. For the first time for some years, the company have at the present moment no ship under construction, but during the last two years about 50,000 tons have been added to the fleet in the shape of new vessels, which were fortunately contracted for at dates when the market, both in respect to materials and labour, was about at its lowest point. The Poonah, 3,180 tons, originally built in 1862 and lengthened and re-engined in 1875, and the Australia, 3,664 tons, built in 1870, have recently been sold. The mail services have been carried on during the past twelve months with the customary regularity, and the fleet has been navigated at a high rate of speed through a distance of 2,500,000 miles without accident or delay. By a circular dated August 10 last, intimation was given to the proprietors that, in accordance with the powers vested in the board, an application had been made by the directors to the Queen in Council for a supplemental charter to enable the board to repay to the proprietors a sum equivalent to 20 per cent. of the paid-up capital, amounting at present to £2,900,000, and to convert the capital remaining after such repayment, viz, £2,320,000, into equal moieties of Preferred and Deferred Stock. This request having been acceded to, and the seventh supplemental charter having been granted to the company under the Great Seal, the directors have given notice of a special general meeting to take place immediately after the annual meeting, in order to obtain the acceptance of the charter by the proprietors and their sanction to its provisions being carried into effect, and at the same time to modify certain clauses in the deed of settlement. Full notice of the alterations in the deed to be submitted to the proprietors, was contained in the circular announcing the annual and extraordinary meetings, and the new clauses are printed in the appendix to the report in juxta-position with those which it is contemplated to amend or supersede. The board strongly recommends the acceptance of this new charter, and, at the same time, the adoption of the proposed modifications in the deed of settlement which, while amending some minor provisions now found unsuitable, are mainly necessary in order to bring the deed into harmony with the new charter. Should the proprietors give their sanction to the alterations thus to be brought under their consideration at the extraordinary general meeting, it is intended to call another meeting to confirm those resolutions on the earliest possible day, and to issue warrants for the repayment of capital on December 31, with interest for three months, say, from October 1, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. By this arrangement the reduced capital will stand as the capital of the company from the commencement of the financial year dating from Oct. 1, 1889. Summing up the work of the twelve months, the directors observe that the traffic returns have not been so favourable during the last six months as they were in the earlier period of the year. This result was, in a measure, predicted in the half-yearly report presented to the proprietors in June last, where it was stated that, while both the homeward and outward trades had been in a more flourishing state than for some time two or three years previous, the state of things at the date in question was not so satisfactory, as in more than one branch of the Eastern trade there had been a serious falling off from the point to which freights had attained in the early part of the year. Since that date there has certainly been no recovery in this respect, and at the present moment neither the India nor the China trade can be described as buoyant. Australia stands out more favourably in this point of view, and the company's inter-colonial and coasting business has been on the whole well maintained, although the net financial result of the latter has been considerably interfered with by the low rates of exchange. The outcome of the whole year's operations is that the traffic returns show an improvement over those of last year amounting in the aggregate to [illegible] which has exceeded that of the previous year by upwards of £37,000. In the passenger department the receipts have been well maintained and are upwards of £50,000 in advance of those of last year, but this figure is, of course, comprised in the total of £166,954, mentioned above. The expenditure has been higher mainly owing to the enhanced cost of coals and coal freights. The profits have also been unfavourably affected to the extent of £30,000 under the head of mail subsidy, the present being the first complete year under the operation of the reduced subsidy. This disadvantage is, however, again mitigated to a certain extent by a credit of £10,624, paid as a general retainer under agreement with the Admiralty for the services of certain of the company's steamers to be made available as armed cruisers and transports in the event of war. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, and bearing in mind more especially the fact that the company are now carrying on a mail service in many respects more onerous and costly than the service of two years ago, at a saving to the public exchequer of £100,000 per annum, the directors trust that the result of the year's operations will not be considered unsatisfactory, inasmuch as it enables them to recommend a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, together with a bonus of 2 per cent. on account of underwriting, and at the same time to carry the amount of £40,000 to reserve. It is impossible to omit from this brief summary some reference to the prolonged strike which recently took place in the docks of London, and which, both in loss of revenue and in enhanced expenditure, imposed a heavy sacrifice on the company. This to a certain extent will fall on the accounts of the ensuing year. The Earl of Leven and Melville and Mr. S. S. Gladstone are the directors who retire by rotation, but they will offer themselves for re-election. As usual, two auditors will also have to be elected, and the directors take the opportunity of expressing their regret that Mr. Baddeley, who has acted in this capacity since 1878, has expressed his intention not to come forward again as a candidate, owing to the present state of his health. The dividend and bonus now recommended, viz., dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, less interim dividend of 2½ per cent. paid in June, equal to 3½ per cent.; bonus from underwriting 2 per cent.—5½ per cent. (making a total distribution for the year of 8 per cent.), will be payable in one warrant, free of income-tax, on and after Dec. 20.

THE DECCAN COMPANY.

The Third General Meeting of the shareholders in the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company, Limited, was held on Wednesday (December 11) at Winchester House, under the presidency of Mr. George Hill Batten, the chairman of the company. There was a large attendance. In proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, the chairman said the policy of the directors had never wavered, nor had their energies relaxed. That policy had been to carry on the operations of the company by developing the Singareni coal field, which had proved to be very valuable, and by pushing on the prospecting for gold diamonds and other minerals. Turning to the accounts, he said that, in round numbers, the sum of £60,000 had been spent in prospecting and developing operations; £62,000 was represented by buildings, plant, machinery, tools, &c.; £5,000 had gone in preliminary working expenses; £3,000 was in a suspense account; and the balance of £20,000 remained in the hands of the directors. The equipment of the Singareni Colliery with plant would bear comparison with that of any other existing colliery in the world. As to the demand, they were confident it would keep pace with the supply. They had established the existence of several hundred square miles of auriferous country, in which some 150 square miles were found to be riddled with old workings, the evidence of an extensive gold-mining industry of which all record has been lost. Though they had spared no pains to develop their undertaking, they had barely scratched a few corners of the vast territory included in their concession. With fresh capital, and their concession fully confirmed, they hoped to be stimulated to fresh efforts. The agreement to which the Secretary of State for India was willing to accord his approval affected the company chiefly in the following ways. It put an end to all doubts as to the company's title to its concession; it provided them with further working capital on easy terms. It thus would leave them free to carry on their legitimate operations. The motion was unanimously carried. The chairman next proposed seriatim a number of resolutions relating to the proposed agreement with the Government of the Nizam. This was ratified by a formal resolution. The chairman next proposed a resolution increasing the capital of the company by the creation of 15,000 new shares of £10 each, such shares not to receive dividends for any year unless 5 per cent. be paid for that year on the 100,000 shares. Mr. Syrett thought that, as there was a sum of £80 odd on the wrong side of the balance-sheet, and the directors had drawn £2,100 in fees—(oh)—the shareholders ought to be informed as to when they would be likely to receive some benefit for their investment. (Hear, hear.) Up to the present time he had received no benefit whatever for his holding. Would these shares, he asked, be offered to the old shareholders? (Hear, hear.) The chairman said he believed that every shareholder would have an opportunity of subscribing, if he liked. Mr. W. H. Bishop, who spoke amidst interruption, approved the policy of the board. (Oh.) If the board formed subsidiary companies, they would, in his opinion, receive very large returns, possibly in a very short time. Lord Laurence (a director) seconded the resolution, which was then agreed to, and a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman and directors. Mr. Wm. C. Watson (a director), who was re-elected, said that they had had a very hard and trying time. He had not succeeded quite as much as he should have liked, but he had done the best he could for them. (Cheers.) The meeting then terminated.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The report of the directors of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company for the half-year ended June 30 states that the gross receipts were 2,030 525l., and the expenditure 916,028l. As compared with the corresponding half of 1888, there is a decrease in receipts of 207,427l., or 9·27 per cent. The expenditure is greater by 29,165l., or 3·22 per cent., and the ratio of expenditure to receipts is 45·96 per cent, as against 40·40 per cent. After providing out of the net receipts for the guaranteed interest of the half-year, and for the contribution to the company's provident fund, a balance remains of 58,73,652 rs. 9a. 8 p. equally divisible between the Government and the company. The company's moiety is 26 86,826 rs. 4 a. 10 p., subject to Indian income-tax to the amount of 1,12,800 rs 13 a. 4 p. The amount required for the payment of dividends in this country has been remitted from India, and, adding thereto the balance from last account, the directors are enabled to propose a dividend at the rate of 17s. 6d. per cent., in addition to the guaranteed interest of the half-year. The total amount of capital received to June 30 last was 25,176,932l. The total expenditure amounted to 24,522,077l., including 76,880l. brought to account during the half-year, but excluding stores account. The expenditure on stores in hand and in transit amounted to 573,055l., the cash balance being 81,799l.

THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

The 68th report of the directors of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company states that remittances amounting to 133,991l. having been received from India, the director recommend a dividend in January of 1l. 12s. 6d. per 100l. on the consolidated stock, making, with the guaranteed interest, a total distribution for the half-year of 4l. 2s. 6d. per cent., as against 3l. 16s. per cent. in January last, and 3l. 18s. 6d. per cent. in January 1888.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN, DECEMBER 23.

Date.	ARRIVALS. Vessels.	Commander.	From.	Date.	DEPARTURES. To.
December 7	Chiltern SS.	Starkey	Repairing cable works	21	Suakim
10	Maltby	Sherwood	Cardiff	19	Karrachee
11	M Branch	Ritson	Cardiff	18	Persian Gulf
13	Urania	Smith	Cardiff	23	Kurrachee
14	Ranger H M's	Johnson	Somali coast		
15	Pigeon H M's	Floyd	Somali coast	17	Zanzibar
17	Rohilla	De Hume	London	18	Calcutta
	Balarat	Ashdown	London		Sydney
	Dalhousie	Taylor	Glasgow		Calcutta
18	Henzada	Avern	London		Kurrachee
	Vinh-Long Fch T Ship	Constantinus	Toulon		Saigon
	Tuna	White	Zoilla	19	Berbera
	Venezia	Boifo	Mussowa		Mussowa
	Coromandel	Reeves	Bombay	18	London
19	Shanghai	Tillard	London	19	Japan
	Apollo	Morgan	Bombay	20	Hull
20	Labourd-anais	Sibilet	Bombay	24	Bombay
21	Yarra	Paydenot	Sydney	21	Marseilles
	Rathergien	Dunlop	Calcutta		Antwerp
	Katoria	Pearson	London	22	Zanzibar
	Deccan	Bray	Jeddah		
	Navarino	Bergsmann	London	24	Brisbane
22	Habsburg	Thumann	Bremen	22	Sydney
	Sebastiano Veneroli	Marselli	Asab		
	G. boat	Ruhsak	Rotterdam	23	Acheen

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 30.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Clan Macdonald s—3 cases bacon &c, James Connell.
Aston Hall s—1 case provision, G F Horburg ; 2 packages cutlery, Esmail Habib and Co.
Persia s—1 case writing paper, M A M Shurrafally.
FROM GLASGOW.
Lycia s—2 hogsheads whisky, D Dadabhoy.
Clan Macdonald s—30 cases whisky, Volkart Brothers.
FROM LONDON.
Maple Branch s—125 drums linseed oil, A M Hasonally.
Ahato s—1 hogshead rectified spirit, M Russee and Co.
Abeona s—55 casks phials, L Adamjee ; 4 cases empty cartridges &c, and 200 barrels blasting powder, M Noorbhoy.
Kangra s—30 cases port wine, E Cowasji Dalal.
Shannon s—10 cases champagne, R Ramchandra and

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Peroshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

KIDD AND SHADBOLT'S" WHISKEY as supplied to the Clubs. A fresh shipment just received by PHIPSON & Co., Bombay Agents.

COMPOSITORS.—WANTED AT ONCE; good Jobbing Compositors,—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Printing Office.

WANTED; a PARSEE GRADUATE, for a High School in Bombay. Apply stating terms to "HEAD MASTER," care of this paper.

TOBACCO.—Havelock's and Tennant's, in STICKS of 4s and 6s to a lb. in Bond or Retail for sale. Trial orders solicited.—IRANI HORMAZ SHERIAR, Cigar and Tobacco Merchant, No. 3, Rangari Mohla, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS! Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—IBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazar, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—NOW OPEN at LANOWLI, the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

THE ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOLS and CHOIR will meet at the Apollo Bunder, on THURSDAY, the 2nd Jan. at 7-30 a.m.

TO AVOID CLEARANCE SALE.—We are now putting all our surplus stock of Toys, Dolls, and Presents ranging in price from annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 for only annas 8 per dip. Hundreds satisfied.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

ALL Wishing to treat their Children with Toys, Dolls, and presents will do well to see our Varied Stock of Novelties specially imported for the season at Cheapest prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, Major George Poignand says:—We have found this hotel very clean and very Comfortable, Food Excellent and nicely served. Christmas Dinner especially was particularly good. They will be delighted to recommend this hotel to their friends.

MOTIVALA'S COUGH PILLS, act as a charm in Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma and all Lung and Throat diseases. They are pleasant to the taste, purely vegetable, very efficacious and cheap. Price 4, 8 and 12 annas per phial. See Handbills containing certificates of cures which can be had of S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

SUPERIOR JAVA CIGARS Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Rs. 3, 2-12 and 2-8 per 100 respectively. These cigars are expressly prepared for us of the finest selected and well matured Java tobacco, and all lovers of Java cigars should give them a trial. DANDIA and Co. 33 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, one or two second hand CRIGHTON COTTON OPENERS, single Beater. Apply to J. P. care of this Office.

REQUIRED, for Survey and Settlement Department in the Meywar State, Measurers on Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per month; must understand Cross Staff thoroughly. Apply SETTLEMENT OFFICER, Meywar, Camp Neemuch.

WANTED, a MATRICULATED LADY TEACHER, to take charge of the Fourth standard class of the Parsi Girls' High School. Apply personally to the PRINCIPAL, between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Rs Hawalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from the same. Orders for Hathiwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. S. HATHIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillip and Co., at Re. 1 each.

PEARSE'S CHRISTMAS CAKES HAVE HIS NAME UPON THEM. BEWARE OF FRAUD. 7, Church Gate Street, 7, Church Gate Street.

SKATING RINK CARNIVAL.—Fancy Dresses can be had on hire from Mrs. Norville, Theatrical Agent care of Soundy and Co. Ld.

FOR SALE, 364 LOOMS, in good working order. For particulars apply to the Manager Alexandra Mill, Chinchpoogly.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents,

MATHERAN, RUGBY HOTEL.—Nearest to Gymkhana, Church and several points. ROOMS bright and airy. TERMS more favourable than other places.

FLOUR MILLS, Grain Crushers, Soda-Water Machines, &c., of various capacities for hand, cattle or steam power.—GREVES & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance postage extra.

FOR SALE.—At D. N. Vakeel's Stable, Gowalia Tank, fast trotting black Pegu Pony, Victoria (with removable coach box) and harness, turn out for Rs. 600.

NATIVE ART POTTERY.—A large Art Collection now ready, suited for Xmas and New Year Presents.—WONDERLAND, School of Art Compound, Esplanade.

FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES, Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers. All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Goosery Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

A well FITTED STEAM LAUNCH on HIRE. Suitable for Pic Nics, &c., at moderate rate. Apply to NANABHOY MOMANSHAW MARSHALL, at Moodee Bazaar, Mandvee.

PEDOMETERS to measure within a yard the distance you walk daily. In a neat silver crystal case at Rs. 3, 4 and 5 at MARKS and Co. Ld., Bombay and Poona.

TEAS OF THE SEASON.—In fancy boxes suitable for Christmas and New Year Presents at Re. 1-4, 1-2, and Annas 14 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., No. 22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED a large Supply of MUSICAL BOXES playing Native Tunes, with 1, 2, and 3 Springs and with Dancing Girls, &c., Rs. 80, 100, 150 250 400 to Rs. 1,000. STEFFENAUER & Co., Bombay.

A COMFORTABLE HOME with liberty will be provided for old or broken-down well-bred Mares with no hereditary unsoundness. They will be bred from. Apply to BREEDER, care of this paper.

REGULATION GLOVES.—For Wear with Khaki 2 Buttons and Thumb pieces as Horse Guards, scale 1 pattern, Rs. 4 per pair. New consignment now landed.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombayt Poona and Secunderabad.

"DEANE" DIRECT ACTING STEAM PUMPS for raising from 200 to 8,000 gallons of Water per hour, and feeding Boilers up to 600 H. P. VERTICAL BOILERS 3 to 8 H. P. in stock. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Pulsometer Engineering Co., Marine Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY should be addressed to MALABAR POINT, BOMBAY, on and after FRIDAY 3rd January 1890 *until further notice.*

G. W. EDGERLEY,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

Camp, 28th December, 1889.

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A PURELY, VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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SALE OF TREASURY CHESTS, SCREW JACKS, PUNTS, GOLD BUTTONS, &c., &c.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H.C., consisting of two iron treasury safes, one stand, one stamping press with table, &c., &c.

Also by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, consisting of screw jacks, iron bars, C. I. wheels, beams, posts, planks, &c.

Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, consisting of gold buttons, gold ring, gold embroidery, sarees, old clothes gunny bags, knives, coffee, wheat, ghee, oil, varnish, rat-trap, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
Bombay, December 31, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 30.

THE Cotton and General Produce markets remained closed for the holidays at home on Saturday; and in London financial quotations generally there was no change from Friday's rates; but the increasing dearness of Money in London, which we referred to in our last report, is further marked by an advance in the Bank of England rate to 6 per cent. as advised by telegrams to hand this evening. The Indian Council yesterday allotted an extra lakh of Wire Transfers on Calcutta at Friday's enhanced rate of 1s. 4 29-32d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office.	Inc.	Rs.	16,80,305
„ „ Branches	Inc.	„	15,333
Other Deposits	Dec.	„	16,18,331
Government Securities	Dec.	„	77,171
Loans	Inc	„	15,59,524
Bills Discounted	Inc.	„	11,90,899
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	„	1,88,715
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	„	23,31,570

Here, as in the metropolis of finance, money is becoming dearer daily, and, as will be seen from the figures which we give above, though the Presidency Bank had been open for business for only two days and a half after the date of the last statement, there had been a further decrease of over 23½ lakhs in the Bank's Cash Balance, reducing it to some 82 lakhs. It will be noticed that the heaviest item going to make the falling off is Private Deposits, but in both Loans and Bills Discounted there had been a considerable addition, the net increase in the trade demand having been over 43½ lakhs, the cash balance being helped by a material increase in Government Deposits. Under these circumstances, although the Bank closed this afternoon not to reopen till Friday, the directors have further raised their rates by one per cent., and the minimum now stands at 7 per cent. per annum.

COTTON.—We have again to report an active demand for this staple, and a large business has been transacted, the purchases of ready new stuff aggregating some 8,000 bales. Of these some 4,000 bales have been in Barsee, at Rs. 225-9; and 1,500 bales in Nuggur at 210-11; a good deal of Julgaum also having changed hands at Rs. 204-6½; and Bengals at Rs. 180-96 per candy; the balance having been made up of Khangaum ginned at Rs. 217; Dhulia at Rs. 196; and Akola, at Rs. 212½; and a little old Bhagalpore, at Rs. 191½ per candy.

The telegraphic weather and crop reports issued to-day, speak of cloudy and unseasonable weather in the Dhulia district of the Oomrawattee circle, where picking is now general, but make no mention of rain; and the crop estimate for that district is given as twelve-sixteenths. In the Khangaum and Barsee districts of the same circle though the weather was cloudy and threatening, no rain had actually fallen, and at Oomrawuttee and Julgaum the weather continued bright with no sign of rain. Seasonable weather prevailed also at Broach and in the Dhollera circle generally, and at Bhownuggar cotton was arriving in small quantities.

WHEAT has remained firm in tone to-day; but business has been upon only a moderate scale, and prices are unaltered, all round.

SEEDS have been taken to a small extent only; but the feeling is still steady, and we have no change in rates to report.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,455 bales.
Wheat	22,722 cwts.
Linseed	2,973 „
Rapeseed	1,897 „
Gingelly	10,378 „
Ground Nuts	2,242 „
Castor Seed	535 „

EXCHANGE has been firmer, and a fair business was done in the morning in three months' sight Credits at 1s. 5 3-32d., the rate afterwards advancing to 1s. 5¼d. Bank Telegraphic was available to the end of February at 1s. 4½d. The Banks closed this evening for the New Year holidays to reopen on Friday, the final rates for ready business being as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4¼d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 5¼d.	„
Francs do.	1'89	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak and declining again to-day in presence of the further decrease in the Presidency Bank's cash balance, and Fours for Money and the coming settlement have receded to 97 3-16, while for the 3rd February account 97 7-16 has been the rate, with buyers of the paper, however, at these quotations. 102½ nominal is again quoted for 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—This market remains closed for the holidays.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 30.

The Anchor Line s. s. Belgravia arrived here from Bombay on the evening of the 28th instant.

The Anchor Line s. s. Nubia, outward bound, passed the Suez Canal on the evening of the 28th instant.

HONGKONG, DEC. 30.

The Italian steamer Bormida, which left Bombay on the 7th instant, arrived here yesterday.

COLOMBO, DEC. 30.

Mail steamer Brittania from Australia arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market is closed for the holidays. Good Dhollera ..... 4½d.
The Manchester Market is closed for the holidays.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5 1½
8½ „ „	6 4
40s Mule Twist	9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4 11-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97½
3 per cent. French Rentes	87½
4 per cent. Rupee paper	69
4½ per cent. „	71½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	43½d. per oz.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, DEC. 29.

10 p.m.	76·2

MONDAY, DEC. 30.

6 a.m.	73·6
10 a.m.	79·3
2 p.m.	83·6
4 p.m.	82·7

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 29th Dec. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	30	5	30	1	56
Suez	30	7	28	...	36

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 29th Dec. 1889.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	1	...	4
„ Kurrachee	...	46	...	3
„ Madras	...	32	...	3

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, DEC. 30.—Barometer has fallen slowly at Burma, Bengal, the North-West Provinces, and locally at Madras, Colombo, and Trivandrum. Elsewhere the barometer has risen; changes at Gujerat and at Sind are brisk. Depression off Kattiawar cost has disappeared and the general distribution is fairly normal. Readings are high at northern India; low in the south of the Bay. Wind direction are northerly to north-westerly in the Bay, easterly at the West Coast, and variable with calms in Northern India. Weather is fair to fine almost everywhere. A few slight showers have fallen in the south of the Peninsula, temperature everywhere high. Slight further showers are probable in Madras, elsewhere the weather is settled.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BARODA.

BIRTH.

OZANNE—December 29, at Baroda, the wife of E. C. Ozanne, Bombay Civil Service, of a son.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

MORRIS—RICHARDSON—December 28, at St Stephen's Church, Bandora Hill, by the Rev. F. N. Hill, Dermot Austin Wells, second son of the late Robert John Morris, Esq. to Mabel Emily, eldest daughter of H. W. Richardson, Esq.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ARAKIE—December 27, at 31, Weston's Lane, Calcutta, the wife of A E Arakie, Esq. of a son.
BOLTON—December 27, at 41 Camac Street, the wife of C W Bolton, B O S, of a son.
COLES—December 21, at Chanda, C P, the wife of F E Coles, District Superintendent of Police, of a son.
MACGREGOR—December 21, at Nowgong, C P, the wife of Surgeon-Major A Macgregor, 8th Bengal Cavalry, of a son (still-born).

DEATHS.

COLES—December 22, at Chanda, C P, Evelyn Ada, wife of F E Coles, District Superintendent of Police, aged 33 years.
DAWSON—December 23, at Guirat, of pneumonia, Louis Richard Dawson, Surgeon-Major, M.D., I.M.D., in Medical charge of 22nd Punjab Infantry, aged 39 years.
RUNDLE—December 24, at Amritsar, Cubitt Sparkhall Rundle, M.I.C.E, Associate I.N.A, aged 72 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1889.

THE visit which Mr. Henniker Heaton, the member for Canterbury, is paying to India, brief though it is, may be turned to account for the advancement of the cause of postal reform which he has at heart, and in which no one is more interested than the European community in India. Mr. Henniker Heaton's programme is a comprehensive one, and includes internal as well as imperial and international postal reforms amongst its purposes. Even this wide definition, however, does not take in the whole field of his activities, for he is labouring hard in the endeavour to bring about an extension of the telegraphic cable service of the world, and a reduction of the charges for telegrams between England and her colonies and dependencies. His experience as one of the delegates for the Australian colonies at the International Telegraph Conference at Berlin a few years ago peculiarly qualifies him for moving in this matter, and he would be greatly strengthened for his efforts therein by the co-operation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and of those amongst us whose business depends upon prompt daily communication with Europe. It is to be hoped that now that he has brought himself into touch with public opinion in India in regard to these matters Mr. Henniker Heaton will receive the continuous support from this country which is necessary to ensure the success of the cause to which he has applied himself with so much energy and ability. For the present, however, it may be sufficient if we state the main lines on which his case for postal reform is laid down. It is an imperial question and can adequately be dealt with only from the Imperial point of view. Our posts and telegraphs constitute chains which bind together the scattered portions of a world-wide empire with a strength in which the polity of Rome in her relation with distant provinces was altogether wanting. They are the flexible bonds which, almost as truly as political interest and sympathy, unite communities distributed in all quarters of the globe. We need not quote the figures in which Mr. Henniker Heaton, in a masterly presentation of his case before the Royal Colonial Institute last year, illustrated the vastness of the interests held together by our system of imperial intercommunication. It will be enough to cite his terse and telling conclusion that "the telegraph and the post are the nerves and arteries of the whole; and there is just the same difference between the Empire of the Cæsars and that of our Sovereign as between a waxwork figure and a living man."

The question then arises—and it is one whose bearings upon the problem of Imperial federation are prompt and imperative—whether the working of these "nerves and arteries" is as free and healthy as it should be; because the strength of the Imperial tie is in direct ratio with the facility of contact which exists between the centre of the Empire and its extremities. Some of the facts which Mr. Henniker Heaton has embodied in his case supply a very unsatisfactory answer to this question. We cannot, he reminds us, send our letters to many of the colonies and dependencies of the Empire under a charge of nearly £2,000 a ton for carriage. We may not telegraph to New Zealand under half a guinea a word, to Australia under nine and sixpence, to the Cape of Good Hope under eight and eleven pence; while to other places the charge for cable messages is twenty-seven shillings a word. The cost of postal communication, however, is the subject with which we are most concerned for the present, and it is a peculiarity of the case of which it would be difficult to make too much that the strongest proofs of the need for reduction of charges are to be found on the very face of the tariff. England has associated herself for the purposes of the world's postal service with all the civilized and with many of the semi-civilized nations of the globe. The International Postal Union represents the extreme point of advance from the primitive notion that the natural state of nations in relation with each other was one of hostility, and is perhaps one of the greatest pacific triumphs that the century has seen. But the compact has this serious flaw in it, that the one nation which is interested beyond all others in a facile postal system from sea to sea has to pay more for her postal services than any other party to the compact. There is an appendix to Mr. Henniker Heaton's address before the Royal Colonial Institute which, with the unadorned eloquence of a schedule, shows how Great Britain has put upon her citizens double the burden of charges for ocean postage which rests upon other parties to the Postal Union. To begin with India, there is one standing grievance that while a French or a German correspondent can send his letters to India at the rate of two pence halfpenny per half ounce, our own kith and kin at home have to pay five pence for the same service. It is just the same with correspondence between France and Germany and Ceylon, China, Japan, Persia, Siam, Hongkong, the Straits Settlements, the Dutch, Spanish, and Portuguese Indies. With Australian postage the case is even more flagrantly to the disadvantage of Englishman corresponding with Englishman. If he had had the good fortune to be born a German he would have had to pay only two pence halfpenny upon his letters to Australia; as it is, the meaning of *Civis Britannicus sum* to him is that he has to pay sixpence for a letter to Australia against the twopence halfpenny which it costs to send a letter from Germany to Australia; sixpence, too, he has to pay upon a letter to the Cape, though Frenchmen and Germans alike can get the same service done them for less than half the price. The burdens of our citizenship in all that relates to the postal service are brought before us in other ways not less ridiculously impressive. For years it was the joke of all men at home who used the Post Office for the distribution of samples that the cheapest way to get this done was to send the samples in a bulk to some continental port, and get them there reposted for distribution in England. One great English firm of biscuit makers obviated the disadvantage of living in the country of Rowland Hill by keeping an agent at Ostend to post their samples back to England. Others chose Antwerp as a convenient place for the purpose, and it was not until Mr. Henniker Heaton, had proved that there had been considerably over a million such re-postings from that town in a single year that the Post Office authorities were shamed into reducing their sample charges to a reasonable rate. But the anomaly still exists in another form—the anomaly that despite, and indeed because of, international agreement on every detail of international postage it is cheaper for a foreigner to be in postal communication with English colonies and dependencies than for an Englishman. Many of us in India are flooded every mail by circulars from France and elsewhere which come to us in unsealed envelopes for five centimes—a third of the English minimum rate for newspapers and printed matter, the open envelope being a missive which the British Post Office still refuses to recognize. The magic word "*echantillon*" covers any burden in France, and the Post Office, for which the subvention that is paid is wholly British, brings it in here for three sous. With this endorsement there recently came to Bombay a tin model of the Eiffel Tower two feet high, and the Tower itself, not being a British product, would possibly be posted to us on terms not much more onerous. It is a natural result of this system of differential dues—differential detriments we English may call them—that enterprising newspaper publishers and agents in England send papers by the thousand every week to Paris, there to be reposted for India. Mr. Henniker Heaton says that one firm alone save fifteen hundred a year by this device. The anomaly re-appears in all quarters of the globe, dogs the Englishman's footsteps wherever he goes, and keeps him in perpetual remembrance of the fact that in all that relates to the postal service he is at a disadvantage. In those parts of the world where a British post office exists side by side with a German and a French—as in Shanghai and in Zanzibar, and we believe also in Constantinople—the Englishman has a choice between a 2½d. rate in the French and German offices, and a fivepenny one in his own. If in spite of all temptation to post their letters through the post offices of other nations our countrymen remain Englishmen in this matter their patriotism is phenomenal. We in India are almost as strangely circumstanced. A subsidy of sixty thousand a year is contributed out of Indian revenues to the cost of the mail service; Portugal, continental or colonial, pays nothing to it, and yet the happy ignorans of Goa can send a letter for three annas to England, while we have to pay four and a half annas. So that it would pay us in Bombay to put half an anna stamp on a covering envelope, send our home letters in it to Goa or better still to Damaun, and there have them re-posted for England, for we should thus save an anna on each letter. If circulars had to be sent to great numbers from Bombay to England this would be the cheapest way of doing it. The same thing, *mutatis mutandis*, has to be said of the French Indies. Pondicherry, with a three anna postage to England, might be made as useful to Madras as Damaun might be to Bombay. Yet more illustrations of the glaring anomalies of postage will suffice. If we want to send a letter to Sydney or Melbourne we have to pay five annas; if we want to send one to a convict friend in the island of New Caledonia, we need pay only three annas, the reasons for the cheaper rate being that New Caledonia is a thousand miles farther than Sydney and that its letters have to pass through Sydney, and that it is French territory and not British. The other fact is that New Guinea, being a savage island, enjoys a three anna postal rate notwithstanding that its letters reach it *via* Australia, the rate for which is five annas.

We could go much farther into the tale of anomaly and inconsistency, were it not that it is necessary now to indicate the nature of the reform to which Mr. Henniker Heaton's efforts lead us. He asks for an Imperial Penny Post as the ultimate object of his agitation, but his immediate demands are limited to the addition of an alternative all sea route between England and Australia, South Africa, and Canada, the rate for letters by which shall be a penny per half ounce. We cannot here follow the arguments by which he endeavours to show that this would be a remunerative service, but they are clear and impressive. Whether penny postage to India and China would pay is another question; but the least we can ask is that the British post office should give as good a rate for this part of the world as Foreign Governments do. Once let the imperial character of the postal service be admitted, and it will be admitted as a necessary consequence that the large profits of three millions a year which are made by the English Post Office should be made available for making up part of the deficiency that the Indian Service might show. There is something more than the convenience of individual correspondents to be thought of in considering such a question as this. As Mr. Henniker Heaton puts it: "If one of the purposes of the packet service be the encouragement of trade let a proportionate share of the expenditure be borne by the Board of Trade or by the Treasury—in other words by the State, which benefits as a whole by an increase of trade. If another of these purposes be the maintenance of an auxiliary fleet let a 'proportionate share of the subsidy be borne by the Admiralty." The fact that the Indian Mail Service is not remunerative at double the rates which foreign post offices charge must not be pleaded as a reason why we should for ever and for ever be put at a disadvantage in this respect with all our neighbours.

A FEW years ago some of us were amused—a few other perhaps, greatly offended—by an article in an American review in which a young Bengali gentleman who had travelled widely in the West and the farther West depicted the delinquencies of the English in India. Those who lost their temper under the lash of Mr. Amrita Lal Roy's criticism may now learn that it would have been well had they been patient. He has not thrown the lash aside, but he is applying it to the backs of his own countrymen. Mr. Roy has lately published a small volume of American and English reminiscences, the chief interest to us of which consists in the proof that it gives that you should never be extravagantly censorious on one side lest some day you should be equally extravagant on the other. We cannot remember much of what Mr. Roy wrote about the sins of the English in India, but we do not think he was ever half so severe upon them as he now is upon the Young India of which he once prided himself upon being the exemplar and the ornament. Of the severity of this young gentleman's judgments upon his countrymen the following will serve as an example:—"Examine closely the life of the average educated Indian, of the distinguished deputy magistrate, or the successful lawyer; see how self-seeking and self-indulgence of the pettiest kinds make by far the greatest part of it; study for yourself how time is spent by intellectual Calcutta Baboos and their emulating country cousins, (bevies of pleaders, ambitious zemindars, and other easily-money-making people who go to swell the body of the Congress), and then judge if there is anything in what they think, say, or do that can give stability, not to speak of grandeur, to the life of a nation." Again, he declares that the only duty his countryman acknowledges is letting all the world know that he is "educated" and that all the emoluments of office should come to him as he lolls in his sofa, enjoys himself as best he can, or at most rises to the exertion of making a speech once a year in Congress assembled. The characteristics which are painfully prominent in Young India are a complete obscuration of his highest or spiritual nature, a comparative deadening of his intellect for all its nobler flights, and a high development of the lower intelligence, more properly instincts, which seek only their own gratification—in other words, of the desires of the flesh. Fine living with a preference for foreign luxuries, many attendants, plenty of satellites, wealth acquired without labour, and position attained without any higher exercise of the intellect than is needed to pass a competitive examination or make a successful practitioner of law—these are the highest ambitions of Educated India." Somebody seems to have reminded Mr. Roy that once upon a time he thought as badly of Englishmen as he now thinks of Bengalis, and his answer reads like an apology for the sowing of political wild oats, with Mr. Disraeli's rapid conversion thrown in as a justifying precedent. If Mr. Bradlaugh should make use of Mr. Roy's lucubrations as material on which to base an estimate of the Bengali character, he must remember that this facile young writer did not always think as he seems to think now, and that we may have to wait some time for Mr. Roy's final judgment upon these delicate questions.

THE papers received by the last mail mention the consolidated suits in the Divorce Court—Mrs. French-Brewster *versus* Captain French-Brewster, and Captain French-Brewster *versus* Mrs. French-Brewster and Captain Ormsby Gore, the result of the hearing of which has been telegraphed. The case was looked forward to with eager interest and was expected to be the *cause célèbre* of the year. The Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar were amongst the witnesses to be summoned, the co-respondent being A.-D.-C. to the Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's Forces in Ireland. Sir E. Clarke, the Solicitor-General, Sir Charles Russell, Mr. Asquith, and Mr. Inderwick were amongst the counsel. The hearing of the case, it was anticipated, would last a week, but it seems to have taken a shorter time. The verdict of the jury was in favour of the wife on all the issues, her case resting on the counter-charge of desertion and infidelity, which was held to be proved.

IT has hitherto been the practice with those under the Government of India to apply to communications received from the United States and Colonial authorities on their own responsibility, and without reference to the Home Government. This having come to the knowledge of Lord Cross he has addressed a Despatch to the Viceroy deprecating this practice, and wishes it to be known that henceforward such communications should be sent only through the Secretary of State.

THE striking and chiming of the University clock will be stopped from to-day till the necessary repairs and cleaning have been effected.

THE Bank of Bombay has to-day raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 7 per cent.

THE India Council at the Bank of England, announced on December 11 the sale of bills for 2,22,000 rs. on Calcutta, 5,01,000 rs. on Bombay, and 3,10,000 rs. on Madras, all at an average of 1s. 4·875d.; telegraphic transfers for 21,67,000 rs. on Calcutta being allotted at an average of 1s. 4·906d., and 2,00,000 rs. on Madras at an average of 1s. 4·9,375d. Bills at 1s. 4½d. will receive about 61 per cent., and transfers at 1s. 4 29-32d. about 61 per cent., and above in full. The remittances for 11,400,000 rs. sold last week realised £80,237, while the bills and transfers for 15,11,84,072 rs. sold between April 1 and December 10 produced £10,274,954.

THE Chenab Bridge at Sher Shah will be ready for inspection on the 15th January, and will probably be opened for passenger traffic on the 1st February. The rapidity with which so large a bridge has been completed, in spite of difficulties, is remarkable.

MAJOR J. S. BISCOE, B.S.C., Examiner Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, has been allowed to retire from the Service with effect from Nov. 8, 1889.

MR. R. H. MACDONALD, a student at the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, has been appointed Second Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers, after a course of study extending over two years only.

AN accident of a rather unusual character occurred on Monday morning to the R. S. N. Company's steamer *Delphin*, carrying the homeward English mails from Assam between Dhubri and Jattrapar, the terminus of the Northern Bengal State Railway. About 10 a. m. the steamer was passing close to a high sandbank on the Brahmaputra, when the wall of sand collapsed and fell with great violence upon the deck. The engine-room was speedily filled to overflowing, and the machinery came to a standstill. The *Delphin* became unmanageable, and was carried by the current on to a neighbouring sandbank, where she became a fixture.

THE Pathans are already, according to a Loralai correspondent, asking, "When is the Sirkar going to make a railway through the Gomal Pass?" They also remark that roads, such as the Front

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

ILLNESS OF THE CZAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 30.

The Czar is ill.

ARREST OF RUSSIAN OFFICERS.

Several officers have been arrested on the charge of showing revolutionary sympathies.

M. Vanaoiski, Minister of War, brought forward a scheme for restricting the selection of officers of the army to the nobility, but the Czar is understood to have refused his consent.

THE HEALTH OF EMIN PASHA.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

The latest accounts of the health of Emin Pasha say that he is better.

RISE IN THE BANK RATE.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

The Directors of the Bank of England have raised the rate of discount to six per cent.

RUMOURED ATTEMPT TO POISON THE CZAR.

PARIS, Dec. 30.

The *Voltaire* declares that the Czar is suffering from the effects of an irritant poison.

THE PORTE AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

The Porte has sanctioned a law prohibiting the traffic in negroes in Turkey, and empowering English and Ottoman warships reciprocally to search suspected vessels.

MR. GLADSTONE'S BIRTHDAY.

Countless messages of congratulations continue to arrive at Hawarden. The Khedive is amongst those who have telegraphed this good wishes. Mr. Gladstone has, through the press gratefully thank[illegible] well-wishers.

RUSSIAN CAPITAL AND PERSIAN RAILWAY.

A number of Russian financiers are endeavouring to obtain a concession to construct railways in Persia.

MR. PARNELL AND THE O'SHEA DIVORCE SUIT.

Mr. Parnell expresses his belief that his political enemies, acting in the interest of the *Times*, have instigated Captain O'Shea to institute proceedings against him.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EMIN RELIEF EXPEDITION. TRIAL OF TIPPOO TIB.

ZANZIBAR, Dec. 30.

The hearing of the case of the Emin Relief Expedition Committee *versus* Tippoo Tib, the ex-slave-dealer, commenced before the Consular Court here.

The committee claims ten thousand pounds sterling as damages for Tippoo's breach of contract as well as for various acts detrimental to the Expedition.

The court ordered Tippoo's agent [illegible] disburse th[illegible] which he has [illegible] pounds.

THE EGYPTIAN CONVERSION SCHEME.

PARIS, Dec. 29.

The French reply with regard to the proposed Egyptian Conversion Scheme demands the application of surplus after payment of amounts resulting from the abolition of the Corvee to increase the Egyptian Army and to the expenses in connection with irrigation.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Dec. 30.

The steamer Beeloo with H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor aboard arrived. This afternoon he went for a drive, and called at Government House to say good-bye to Lady Crosthwaite, and dines aboard the Beeloo. About eleven o'clock a steam launch takes him aboard the Kistna, which sails at seven o'clock to-morrow morning for Calcutta.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor is expected to arrive at Calcutta on Friday, the 3rd January, 1890, between 3-30 and 4-30 p.m. A Royal salute will be fired from Fort William as soon as the vessel upon which his Royal Highness embarked arrives off Prinsep's Ghat at 4 p.m. A deputation, consisting of the Chief Secretary, Government of Bengal; the Military Secretary, and an Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy will wait upon the Prince. At 4-30 p.m. his Royal Highness, attended by his suite, will land at Prinsep's Ghat under a Royal salute from Fort William. A salute will be fired as his Royal Highness steps ashore. A guard-of-honour, furnished by the Calcutta Volunteers, will be drawn up at Prinsep's Ghat, and a guard-of-honour from the Native Infantry will be drawn up outside the colonnade. The pontoon will be lined by the Calcutta Naval Volunteers. The Viceroy, attended by his personal staff and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, attended by his staff, will receive his Royal Highness on the pontoon. The Commander-in-Chief, the Chief Justice of Bengal, the Bishop of Calcutta, the Members of Council, the Puisne Judges of the High Court of Bengal, the Additional Members of the Council of the Governor-General, the Secretaries to the Government of India, the Members of the Bengal Legislative Council, the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, the Secretaries to the Government of Bengal, the head-quarters staff of Army in India, the Brigadier-General Commanding the Presidency District, the Deputy Director of the Indian Marine, the Commander-in-Chief's personal staff, the Chairman of Corporation of the Town of Calcutta, the Vice-Chairman of the Fort Commissioners, and the Sheriff of Calcutta will be in attendance at the landing stage. The Foreign Consuls in Calcutta will also be invited to attend at the same place. The Commander-in-Chief, the Chief Justice, the Bishop of Calcutta, Members of the Council, and the Brigadier-General Commanding will be presented to the Prince by the Viceroy. The Maharaja of Kooch Behar, Nawab Sir Sayid Hassan Ali Khan Bahadur of Murshidabad, premier noble of Bengal; and Maharaja Sir Jotendra Mohan Tagore, president of the Reception Committee; will be introduced to his Royal Highness by the Viceroy. The Prince will receive an address from the city of Calcutta. Tickets will be issued by the Commissioner of Police to admit ladies and gentlemen to the enclosure in such numbers as the space available will permit. The route of the procession from Prinsep's Ghat to Government House will be across the Maidan by the Ellenborough Course to the top of the Red Road, and thence to the north-east gate of Government House. The roads will be lined throughout by troops under the orders of the Brigadier-General Commanding the Presidency District. A procession will be formed at Prinsep's Ghat, in the following order:—A Staff Officer, Presidency District; a troop of Native Cavalry; the Officers of the District Staff on horseback; the Calcutta Mounted Volunteers; troops of H. R. the Viceroy's body-guard; a carriage containing his Royal Highness; an Equerry in immediate attendance upon his Royal Highness; his Excellency the Viceroy; and Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Viceroy; and a troop of body-guard. The Commissioner of Police will ride at the side of the Prince's carriage; the Viceroy's carriages containing Sir Edward Bradford and others of his Highness' suite; will be followed by the Viceroy's staff and guests and a troop of cavalry. The procession will enter the north-east gate of Government House. A guard-of-honour of British Infantry will be drawn up opposite the Grand Staircase of Government House. The body-guard will form up on the north side of the road between the Grand Staircase and the north-west gate. When the Prince enters the north-east gate a Royal salute will be fired from Fort William. His Royal Highness will enter Government House by the Grand Staircase when the ceremony of the reception will be at an end.

THE LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 30.

The probable advance of the Lushai column is now fixed for the 15th. Colonel Sanford, Inspector General of Military Works; Captain Hext, and Major Hildebrand proceed to Burma on Tuesday, on inspection duty, connected with fortifications. The Expedition, which started from Bhamo about a fortnight ago, under the command of Major Blundell of the Hampshire Regiment, to punish the recalcitrant Kachins, is doing its work sharply and [illegible] Tuesday, and Touhoung the following [illegible] In both cases the rebels were strongly st[illegible] and offered a stubborn resistance, which required some sharp fighting to overcome. Our losses in two days were four killed, and one dangerously and twelve severely wounded. The Expedition remains a fortnight at Touhoung.

THREATENED ACTION FOR LIBEL AGAINST THE *PIONEER*.

Sriman Swami writes to the *Pioneer* denying that he has a crooked middle finger on his right hand, which, the *Pioneer* had said, identified him with the ex-Convict Desika Chari. He still threatens action for libel against the *Pioneer*.

NOTES FROM JUBBULPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPUR, Dec. 26.

'Xmas has come and gone, and with it the usual cheer. On the 23rd and 24th I learn, there was to have been an "Assault-at-Arms" for the Nerbudda district. On 'Xmas Day, the Rev. 'Bray held divine service in Christ Church. On the 26th (to-day) there is to be a dance, while the 27th and 28th instant, the wielding of the willow is to be contested between the Allahabad eleven and Jubbulpur team. A theatrical performance is on the *tapis*. "My turn next," and "Trial by Jury" are the excellent pieces to be put on the board by our amateurs; who, no doubt, will do justice to their respective parts, as histrionic talent is not wanting in Jubbulpur.

A telegram from Calcutta announced the safe arrival there of Lord Radstock, Canon Wilberforce, Mrs. and Miss Wilberforce; while here, they were the guests of Mr. Nundy, barrister-at-law. We had another visitor in the person of the Rev. Mr. Evans, of Ahkari notoriety. The rev. gentleman held free meetings which were well attended. In connection with his visit, an "Abstinence Society" and a "Temperance Boarding House" are to be at once brought into existence.

The Municipal fathers seem to be in a state of lethargy. I observe conservancy carts depositing rubbish and other abominations in fields within a few hundred yards of dwelling-houses in the Civil Lines. Drains are choked with rank and objectionable vegetation. No one seems to look to the wants of the poor ratepayers. In a large semi-civil station—where there are many roads, streets, and lanes—I find that there are about three lamps for the road-sides, these are just sufficient to make darkness visible. There are no "lamp posts" whatever in the thickly-populated Civil Lines. The Cantonment Avenue is also devoid of [illegible] our "local fathers" [illegible] behoves the president [illegible] Municipality and Cantonment Committee to lose no time in seeing to the wants of the ratepayers.

Yesterday (Xmas Day) the *Central Indian News* died from the hands of the "Anjooman Islam" owing to the Official Secret Act! The last issue of *C. I. N.* appeared yesterday. Some enterprising Europeans are trying to resuscitate the defunct paper.

It is a remarkable fact that on the 21st instant, this station was the coldest in India. The thermometer indicated 42·9° minimum; although at 8 a.m. the mercury stood at 51·50°. The weather is delightful, and the health of the station is satisfactory.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT JUBBULPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPUR, Dec. 26.

The annual distribution of prizes took place on the 14th inst. The boys and girls—about one hundred and fifteen in number—assembled at their respective schools about 4-30 p.m. The boys competed for the only prize that was to be awarded for "Gymnastics and Physical Drill" under the direction of Corporal Yarnold of the Derbyshire Regiment. After a keen contest the prize (with three cheers by the other lads) was awarded to Edward Bell, Mrs. Franklin, the popular wife of the Civil Surgeon, distributed sixteen other prizes to the well-deserving lads. William Watson (VII. Standard) obtained the first prize for having passed, with credit, the "Middle School Examination." Fourteen boys were presented recently to pass the "Middle and Primary School Examination." (Three for the "M.S.E." and eleven for the "P.S.E.") It must be gratifying and a source of extreme pleasure to Mr. and Miss Harcourt (head-master and his gifted assistant) to find that all three boys passed for the "M.S." and eight for the "P.S."

The girls had their prizes distributed to them in their school-room, which they had prettily decorated with flowers and evergreens. A well-arranged programme consisting of piano solos, duets, songs, and a "Round," all of which were creditably executed under the direction of the exquisite pianist Miss Bease. Mrs. Franklin had again the same evening the pleasure of distributing the prizes to the girls in the presence of the Rev. Mr. Bray, (chaplain and secretary,) lieutenant Keane, and an appreciative large assembly of the civil community, who also witnessed previously the "prize-giving" to the boys in their school hall.

The progress made by the boys during the year elicited a "satisfactory" remark from the Inspector of Schools, and Government has been pleased to increase the grant-in-aid. This recognition by the Government reflects credit and the highest encomium on Mr. and Miss Harcourt for bringing [illegible] in the Central Provinces. Mr. Harcourt first opened the school thirteen years ago; since then it has attained a marked ascendancy in the list of the educational institutions.

The Girls' School is under the care of Miss Donaldson, the head mistress, who is assisted by the Misses E. and M. Scanlon; Miss Spencer, from the Cawnpore High School, has been appointed second assistant. Miss Bease is musical teacher, also organist of Christ Church. A boarding school, on a limited scale is attached to the Girls' School.

CHRISTMAS AT HURDA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—Christmas at Hurda was a day of much gladness and rejoicing though only a small Terminal Railway Station, the folks enjoyed themselves thoroughly as much as they would have if they were ordinary mofussilites. Joy and happiness possessed each breast. The sentiments expressed and conveyed on cards and greetings seemed to have been fully realised so that in truth it was to all a very merry 'Xmas. At 10 a.m. the dress call was sounded and was heartily responded to by a goodly number of Volunteers who fell in at the Armoury at 10-30 precisely, and were marched to Church under the command of Lieutenant S. Brooks, commanding G Company. The little church wore a magnificent appearance, being prettily decorated with flowers and evergreens and inscriptions appropriate to the occasion. The thanks of the whole community are due to Mrs. Barton, the Resident Engineer's wife who spared neither pains nor trouble in making it a success. There being no resident clergyman here, the service was conducted by Mr. Barton, the Resident Engineer; and Mr. Johnson, the Traffic Inspector; both laymen of the church. The singing was all that could be desired, almost every voice was heard right heartily saluting the happy morn. The music was most excellently rendered by Miss Brooks, who kindly presided at the harmonium. The little folk of the station are to have their share of Christmas in the shape of Christmas-trees and treats to be held later on.

MR. BRADLAUGH ON INDIAN POLITICS.

In response to the inquiries of a visitor who called on him yesterday, Mr. Bradlaugh said:—"Yes, I was most favourably impressed with the Congress. The fact that you can get men from so far off as Quetta, and the distant South to come anywhere near one another in discussing measures, and to do so in moderation, seems to me a most hopeful thing. For instance, you had three opposing views on one point. That was the question of the extent of the electorate under my Bill, and naturally all three sets of people had presumably reasons for maintaining their particular opinions; and yet they discussed them, discussed them reasonably, discussed them, I think, most creditably; and then accepted the views of the majority. That is a very hopeful feature. Of course you must remember I only deal with the Congress from a purely Parliamentary point of view. If those associated with it were disposed to resort to methods which I thought illegal, it would prevent me from being able to treat it at all from a Parliamentary point of view. But I see no sign of that."

"Of course," Mr. Bradlaugh continued, "it is quite true that on a huge continent like this, with an enormous population, you find in certain districts matters which press very hardly on them, and those who deal with such matters perhaps express them[illegible] stronger [illegible] than those who [illegible] feel the pinch. But you find that in all [illegible] movements, and you cannot judge a movement from what you consider extravagance in the language of one or two men. You must judge a movement like that by its general tendency; and by the declarations of this huge majority. The Congress?—Yes; I mean the Congress. Why?—Well, you would not, I think, judge the whole press that is printed in the English language by its town talk. That would be unfair to journalism generally, wouldn't it? That would be ridiculous; and I would think it equally ridiculous to say that Congress is seditious because some individual may or may not have been extravagant in the way he may have put matters upon which he felt deeply. You get an illustration of the same thing in Ireland. It is much easier to be moderate in the House of Commons, if you are talking there about extension, than it would be if one of your own constituents whom you knew personally had been the person evicted; or if you yourself had been present and seen him turned out into the road.

"What advantage do I think the Congress has? Well, I think the Congress movement has this enormous advantage, if it has no other. It attracts the attention of the English press, and of the English public to the consideration of Indian questions.

"As to official Government, I do not suppose you imagine I think ill of it. No. I think all Indian official Government has been bad; but I do think that when executive control is kept to a narrow, or a very limited class, that class naturally considers itself almost infallible, if not quite; and is no jealous of any criticism, but regards criticism very much as the Pope might regard [illegible] one of his Bulls. In one case it is considered heresy against which [illegible] are used; in the other case the poor wretch is excommunicated.

"I have been rather amused by the [illegible] that has been given to the *Times* and some of the Conservative papers, which during the past autumn laughed at the Congress, and said it was practically dead. I think the fact that over sixty thousand rupees were subscribed so suddenly on Saturday afternoon for the Congress, ought to prevent a petition of that sneer at any rate.

"Finance? I look upon that as a ticklish point. At present all the financial matters of India involve great difficulty for a visitor like myself. We have so little time to consider and [illegible] Indian finance, in consequence of the [illegible] which the Budget statement is [illegible] that on matters of finance, except [illegible] opposed to the large disbursements [illegible] taken place in modern times for what [illegible] call annexation; and I think those [illegible] far too high. However, I would not [illegible] express no opinion as to how the revenue should be raised, because I do not think my knowledge is sufficient to entitle me to do so.

"I am against all increase of the Salt tax. Indeed, I should be in favour of a reduction of that. Of course, if you reduce your taxation in one way, and do not reduce your expenditure at the same time, you have got to raise your income another way; and therefore the problem is not met by saying you must reduce.

"The Silver Plate Duty is a very small matter, but they ought to be abolished. I have not a shadow of a doubt about that. That is one of the things which is likely to be immediately effected. There may be some technical difficulties in the way, but there ought not to be two opinions about that with anybody that looks upon the matter reasonably at any rate. We ought to do everything in our power to encourage even in the smallest degree, silver manufacturing. However, I do not look upon that matter as a very large question, or one very troublesome to deal with.

"What do I think about the volunteer movement for natives you ask me?" Here Mr. Bradlaugh turned slowly in his chair, and looking steadily at his interviewer, whom, he jocularly compared to a lemon-squeezer, said with a peculiar smile—"Did you ever try to skin a live eel?—No? Well! it moves about a bit. I do not know that I have sufficient knowledge to express an opinion on that point. As to the regulation regarding arms I have a very strong opinion that should be modified. Let me take one illustration. I was told by a friend of mine, an Englishman, that Government servants cutting timber in the jungle for Government had been attacked by dacoits and were unable to resist, because they had nothing to defend themselves with. Such instances as that ought to suggest the idea that there should be a more general distribution of arms.

"As to the resolutions passed by the Congress on Friday as a whole I think that they should have a beneficial effect both here and at home. If you were to ask me did I think that the Government of India would pay the same attention to the [illegible] the Secretary of State [illegible] I fear it is [illegible] to ignore, and I do not blame the Government of India will try to ignore. I know they ought not to ignore a moderate expression of opinion in favour of petitions which are certainly not unreasonable."

MR. SPENCER'S FIRE BALLOON PERFORMANCE.

MR. SPENCER has made an unsuccessful attempt to ascend in his fire balloon at Hyderabad, and thus writes to the local papers in explanation of the failure:—

"I deem it necessary to make an explanation in order to acquaint your readers with the cause which prevented my balloon performance yesterday being a complete success.

"The fault was not my own. In order to be economical, I went to the expense of a private trial inflation of my balloon on Tuesday last, and found that the heat created by the combustion of 10 gallons of methylated spirits of wine was quite sufficient to lift the balloon and my weight. In this climate I purchased the methylated spirits from Messrs. Cursetjee and Co., of Secunderabad, who offered to supply me with any quantity I might require, and I bought 20 gallons from them for the public performance. Upon opening the sealed cans yesterday I found that a great mistake had been made, and kerosine oil, (or paraffin) had been sent to me instead of methylated spirits. Immediately upon discovering the error, my assistant drove to Secunderabad to endeavour to obtain the correct article from Messrs. Cursetjee, but could not get it in time for the inflation; and by burning kerosine oil, instead of methylated spirits, only sufficient heat was obtained to lift me a few hundred feet from the ground, when the balloon started to descend, and I narrowly escaped with a shaking and [illegible] under the circumstances it [illegible] could not make another ascent, and prove my [illegible] by dropping with the parachute. I propose therefore, to make another ascent in the Show Public Gardens, Chadderghat upon a day towards the end of next week, after the damage done to my balloon has been repaired.

BOMBAY COTTON PROSPECTS.

THE report on the cotton crop of the early districts in the Bombay Presidency is as follows:—

The latest reports shows the area sown at 1,113,593 acres or 13·09 per cent. above the area of 1888-89 and 18·36 per cent. above the average of the 5 years ending 1888-89.

The appended tabular statement compares in detail for each districts the cotton area of the season with that of the preceding season and the average area. The increase which is mainly due to timely rain for sowing is general, except in Satara, Poona, and the State of Akalkot, the cotton area of which, however, is even less than 1 per cent. of the cotton area of the tract under report.

KHANDESH.

Owing to the seasonable rain for sowing the area is increased by 9·73 per cent., but a considerable fall in the area under introduced varieties is reported, the proportion between the indigenous and introduced varieties being 2:1.

In west Khandesh early rain was less favourable, and heavings were reported, but in the regular cotton tracts of East Khandesh it was sufficient and seasonable. The break in August was more or less injurious to the crop, and had not the September rain come timely to relieve it, the crop would have suffered much. The October rain was general and moderate except in Pachora Leavy enough to cause any injury, though blight is reported from two [illegible]s. The season on the whole was good and the yield estimated at a full average of 18 annas for both the varieties.

The best yield (20 annas) is expected in Erandol and Pachora and the worst yield (8 annas) in Shirpur and Pimpalner. There is a fair demand for new cotton.

AHMEDNAGAR.

The area has more than doubled, and the increase which is general is due to the same causes as in Khandesh. In the commencement a good crop was expected, but the August break was injuriously long and the September rain was excessive. The yield is estimated at 15 annas. The early sown crop is ready for market, the trade has not yet fairly commenced.

NASIK.

The slight increase is confined to the two—Nandgaon and Malegaon—of the three cotton growing talukas of the district. As elsewhere the August break, an injurious and the following September rain [illegible] come till the crop was permanently injured. On the whole, the season was less favourable than in Khandesh and Ahmednagar, and the yield is estimated at 13 annas.

SHOLAPUR.

Area much below the average, though it is more than the area of the last year. The crop suffered from the August break as also from want of moisture in September. The yield is poor, the average being estimated at 6 annas.

SATARA.

Area below the average and that of the last year. The rain for sowing was deficient and the crop suffered from the break in August. The subsequent showers, however, improved the crop. The yield is estimated at 10 annas.

NATIVE STATES.

The season did not differ from that of the neighbouring British districts. The yield is estimated at 5 annas in Akalkot, where the crop was much damaged by the October rain, and 10 annas in the other states of the Deccan.

FINAL COTTON FORECAST.

Districts.	Area, 1889-90.	Area, 1888-89.	Increase or decrease in 1889-90. Per cent. over or below. 1888-89.	Average.
Khandesh	1,012,688	922,898	+9·73	+17·75
Nasik	10,751	16,238	+3·03	+18·98
Ahmednagar	62,310	24,647	+152·81	+115·09
Poona	811	850	-6·25	-68·79
Sholapur	8,075	7,884	2·47	-23·79
Satara	6,343	6,841	-7·30	-54·2
Akalkot	1,206	1,612	-25·31	
Satara Jagirs	5,406	3,947	+36·9	-19·65
Total	6,612	5,564		-19·67
Total	1,113,593	984,618	+13·09	+18·36

CRICKET.

[illegible] CIVILIANS [illegible] BOMBAY.

[illegible] cricket match was played on the 5th December [illegible] at the Bombay Gymkhana, when the former won by six runs. Forty-three pairs took part in the match which was played in a most sporting manner, and the return match will take place on Monday, the 30th instant. The following were the scores and bowling analysis:—

MILITARY AND CIVIL.

1st Innings.

P N Lyon, b Dhondiba	20
F Devine, c and b Jamadar	7
Dr. Devine (capt.), c Kaka, b Jamadhar	3
S N Lyon, b Jamadhar	1
R H Hardie, b Jamadhar	7
W S Dunlip, b Jamadhar	19
J A Hardie, run out	0
Major M C Bapoo, b Dhondiba	9
Dr. B R Potak, c Thakor, b Dhondiba	7
W H D'Cruz not out	24
[illegible] Khodabux, c Rangekar, b Dhondiba	4
[illegible]	11
Total	121

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	W.
Jamadar	70	1
Dhondiba	56	4

CIVILIANS.

1st Innings.

S Lyon, c W Lindie, b Hardie	7
Hardie, c R Hardie, b Devine	3
R Hardie, b R Hardie	3
Devine (capt.), b R Hardie	8
Hardie, c F Devine, b Jamadar	7
Jamadar, b R Hardie	1
Dhondiba, b R Hardie	1
[illegible] to die	0
Jamadhar, c S Lyon, b R Hardie	0
[illegible]	3
[illegible]	2
Total	35

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	W.
Devine	30	3
R Hardie	13	6

2nd Innings.

Devine	59	8	2	10	5
R Hardie	79	18	5	4	5
S Lyon	30	13	1	8	2
[illegible]	10	6	0	2	0

The Secretary to the United States [illegible] annual report, recommends the building [illegible] fleets of battle-ships, of which eight will [illegible] on the Pacific and twelve to the Atlantic. In addition to these battle-ships he proposes [illegible] twenty-six defence crafts will be built, carrying the heaviest armour and the most powerful guns. The object in to get the ships built in the [illegible] possible time, and as, with the most rapid work possible, it would require twelve or fifteen years to complete the forty vessels recommended, he [illegible] that eight [illegible] battle-ships be authorised at the coming session of Congress. [illegible] cruisers have been already authorised, he recommends [illegible] and [illegible] by, be ordered, until the Battle-ships and defenders are nearing completion. The Secretary specially condemns any plan of construction that does not provide double bottoms. He deprecates any large increase in the number of gun-boats, which he says add nothing to the [illegible] [illegible] He adds that [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] under the circumstances it [illegible] to be [illegible] Secretary calls special attention to the lack of torpedo-boats, and recommends that Congress authorise the construction of at least twenty such boats of the first class. The vote asked for [illegible] amounts to [illegible] aggregate [illegible] dollars.

THE NATIVE PRESS ON THE CONGRESS.

SUNDAY'S *Indian Spectator* says:—It is too early this week to offer a pronouncement on the deliberations of the Fifth Indian Congress. But this much may be said with confidence, that the collapse of all active opposition to the movement has allowed the promoters of the latter to settle down to something like a business-like programme; perhaps, at the sacrifice of rhetorical effect. Up-country Mahomedans appear to have mustered strong, although, like Parsi, they could hardly be said to represent the aristocracy of intellect and of wealth to an appreciable extent. For the, the time has yet to come. After the vigorous introductory speech of the chairman of the reception committee, Sir William Wedderburn delivered his presidential address. We may safely congratulate the popular president-elect on the success of his efforts. Sir William eschewed all tinsel oratory, and went straight at his pet friends of the India Council. For this he had good reasons which he unfolded in the wealth of decalting his experience of side-wound officialism. Sir William has a mission, and that mission is to squash the India Council and to swamp the "baneful bar monkey" in India. It is enough to establish the entire bona fides of his position that Sir William himself an official, mustered all the life on official traditions, he constrained to denounce officialism as a [illegible] of obstructiveness and of vested interests. But it would be [illegible] that officialism is the only or the worst antagonistic force that the reformer in India has to reckon with. If some official Englishmen are bad, many non-official Englishmen are worse, in every day life; and if there are some official or non-official Englishmen who would trample on [illegible] there are [illegible] who, like patriotic Natives [illegible], who but [illegible] the nest of our [illegible] sacrifice of rhetorical effect. Up-country Mahomedans appear to have mustered strong, although, like Parsi, they could hardly be said to represent the aristocracy of intellect and of wealth to an appreciable extent. For the, the time has yet to come. After the vigorous introductory speech of the chairman of the reception committee, Sir William Wedderburn delivered his presidential address. We may safely congratulate the popular president-elect on the success of his efforts. Sir William eschewed all tinsel oratory, and went straight at his pet friends of the India Council. For this he had good reasons which he unfolded in the wealth of decalting his experience of side-wound officialism. Sir William has a mission, and that mission is to squash the India Council and to swamp the "baneful bar monkey" in India. It is enough to establish the entire bona fides of his position that Sir William himself an official, mustered all the life on official traditions, he constrained to denounce officialism as a [illegible] of obstructiveness and of vested interests. But it would be [illegible] that officialism is the only or the worst antagonistic force that the reformer in India has to reckon with. If some official Englishmen are bad, many non-official Englishmen are worse, in every day life; and if there are some official or non-official Englishmen who would trample on [illegible] there are [illegible] who, like patriotic Natives [illegible], who but [illegible] the nest of our [illegible] sacrifice of rhetorical effect—that even Hudson or a Hume or a Wedderburn, whom it may be expedient to offer the homage of lip-loyalty, is never to be counted upon in the hour of need. These are elements which our Congress friends will do well to study before they set out on their search after a political millennium. As to the general character of the debate that have already taken place, we are inclined to give them credit for sobriety and good-will.

The *Rast Goftar* says:—The meeting of the fifth National Congress in Bombay was a [illegible] great success and a stupendous failure. It was an almost unqualified success, from the point of view of Mr. Barnum, as a huge show. But the Congress was a failure, as pitiful as it was stupendous. It was a failure in the general character of its delegates. If the men were to be weighed in the balance, just as well as they are numbered, they would be found to be lamentably wanting—always excepting a few glorious exceptions which can be counted on the fingers' ends. The character of the delegates can be judged from the way in which they took part in the—what shall we say, deliberations? No, there was no attempt at any. The speakers had only set up a hubbub in praise of the Congress, and the rest of their brethren all joined in the chorus. They had come there to shout Amen! with all their heart to all that was uttered. That was their ideal of political duty. But was that deliberation or discussion? Could that shouting up of every word that harmonized with the prevailing spirit, and the impatient shouting down of the slightest suggestion of dissent from it, be called an honest, earnest, and enlightened effort to think or to deliberate? Another evidence as to the character and capacity of the average delegate may be sought in the speeches. If the spoken word of the Congress—always excepting a very few utterances,—were to be taken as a measure of their intellectual capacity, then an impartial observer will have no hesitation in saying that they have failed in satisfying even the test of talk. Their average criticism of the existing constitution of the Councils was not such as would be beyond the power of a sophomore editor of a fourth-rate journal in a village to embody in a leading article any day. In commenting further upon the Congress the *Rast Goftar* says:—The *Bombay Gazette*, which, by the way, has been reviewing the proceedings of the Congress with marked ability, has given a very pertinent illustration from the speech delivered at Ahmedabad by Lord Reay, in which he recognised the large addition which had been made to the number of places overlooking powers of self-government in the last four years, but there is nothing in his speech to show that this expansion of the local liberties had been made in the face of native official antagonism.

The *Subodh Patrika* says:—The element of politics projected [illegible] Congress [illegible] imagined from the [illegible] [illegible] Congress [illegible] [illegible] Congress [illegible] [illegible] Congress

THE DUKE OF WESTMINSTER ON THE DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The appalling overcrowding of the dead, disclosed in the Parliamentary Returns, recently issued at the instance of the Church of England Burial Reform Association, affords irresistible proof of the imperative need of fresh legislation. It is not simply that in the various London cemeteries upwards of a million-and-a-quarter have been buried in less than the last half century. Enough would be nothing to be alarmed at in this. An infinitely greater number could be buried with harm to none, if the mode of burial were in accordance with sanitary law. But this million-and-a-quarter have not generally been really buried at all. They have not been interred, that is, "earth into the earth," as the Burial Service orders, but simply hidden out of sight, and are now undissolved, un-distributed, still in a condition of arrested and protracted corruption, many in underground cells, in coffins of lead or strong wood: the greater part in pits, as in the Brompton Cemetery, where 100,000 bodies lie in twelve acres, or in the Tower Hamlets, where almost a quarter-of-a-million lie in less than seventeen acres, some to the number of seventy in the same pit. Such modes of disposal of the dead involve an accumulation far too vast for earth and air to purify and disintegrate, a violation of right feeling, nature, law, and Christian tradition, a ghastly disharmony of the dead, and a flagrant imperilling of the public welfare. And London is only a glaring example of what [illegible] Manchester, and in a lesser degree in many country churchyards. The evils so justly deplored arise mainly from the desire to preserve the body. The true principle of burial consists in resolving that the decomposition of the dead body is as natural as the decomposition of any other animal matter, and in providing against that decomposition becoming injurious to the living. As was laid down by Sir John Simon, eminent sanitarian, "the loaded coffin sooner or later yields, and gives vent to its foetid contents; the most successful attempts at hermetical seclusion does not reach beyond affecting the postponement of the diffusion through the atmosphere of the products of decomposition; overcrowding the dead causes the soil to be saturated and super-saturated with animal matter, polluting the water-springs, and vitiating the air: and that it is in air, vitiated by organic matter undergoing decomposition, that epidemic and infectious diseases most readily diffuse their poison and multiply their victims." On the other hand, by "earth to earth" burial in a readily-perishable coffin of compressed pulp or the like, in suitable earth, with every necessary sanitary precaution, the body is oxidised, that is, naturally resumed, speedily and inoffensively, with harm to none. But, there are very few cemeteries where such burial is in any degree attainable, because the principle acted upon is that of storing away the dead, instead of so burying them as to secure their complete and speedy dissolution. Moreover such sanitary burial as that above described can alone materially lessen funeral expenses. Instead of keeping the body as long as possible, the interment will take place as soon as decomposition sets in, that is, on the third or fourth day after death. The custom of buying new mourning attire will gradually grow into disuse. The simple laying into the earth will be accompanied by simplicity, and therefore less expense, in all the details. Respect will be shown by securing a good earthen grave, where the body can rest undisturbed until earth and air have set it free, rather than by spending much upon a mischievous durable coffin, often richly upholstered and mounted as if intended for use in daily life. The sacred inviolability of the grave will be observed, for before the earth is required for another burial its former tenant will have passed away, dissolved and re-distributed. There will be nothing gained in buying perpetual rights to a particular plot: it will suffice if the use thereof can be reserved. Occupancy of the dead in perpetuity in a condition of prolonged putrefaction will be unknown. Cemeteries will be available for burial for all time to come. As with the single grave so with the family plot—the earth, no longer occupied, will be ready in succeeding generations to perform its friendly action again and again. Lastly, the desire to preserve the corruptible body will gradually die out with the consequent immeasurable gain of a deeper recognition of the truth that "it is not a body enclosed with an [illegible] body and can never die."

The Burial Reform Society will approach the Government, in the hope of causing immediate steps to be taken for the protection of the public against the dangers involved in the continued general use of such cemeteries as those of Brompton, the Tower Hamlets and others; when also occasion will be taken to bring again to the notice of the Government the memorial presented last December to the Home Secretary praying for a measure which would alter, alia, consolidate, simplify, and improve existing Burial Acts.

This work for the public good, in which the Association is engaged, entails very considerable expense, and the Society's income is quite inadequate. I therefore invite the liberal and prompt pecuniary assistance of all who are interested in this great question. Contributions can be remitted to the Society's account at the York Branch of the National Provincial Bank of England, or to the Hon. Secretary, Weston Favarge, York.—Yours, &c.,

WESTMINSTER.

Eaton Hall, Cheshire, December 6.

ANOTHER INFERNAL MACHINE.

During the recent evictions on Lord Clanricarde's estate near Woodford, according to the *Times*, an attempt was made to destroy life by an infernal machine as infamous and unsparing as any of those by which the Clan-na-Gael disgraced itself five or six years ago. But Lord Clanricarde's letter, which we published on Friday last, has drawn attention to the facts; and, having made further inquiries into the matter, we feel that, in the public interest, it is right that the truth should be made known, however convenient it may be, for the Separatists that silence should be preserved about this "incident of the campaign." The design, which only failed by accident, was to destroy at one stroke the whole party, comprising at least twenty persons, who were carrying out the decrees of the Courts against Lord Clanricarde's defaulting tenants. On the 13th ult. the Sheriff, escorted by Mr. Byrne, the Divisional Magistrate, with thirty-six men of the Royal Irish Constabulary and twenty-five of the Fusiliers, undertook to execute the evictions which had long been [illegible] Great [illegible] of the tenants [illegible] many cases, be [illegible] Well [illegible] their rents—had defied in obedience to superior orders. During the first of the evictions the peasantry crowded in upon the escort in the usual manner, and were eager to enter the buildings. When, however, the Sheriff's party approached the house of a man named Mudermott not only the mob, but the local leaders of the League, kept well away out of danger, though they looked with intelligent curiosity from a distance for what was expected to happen. The house appeared to be empty and the door unlocked, but its opening was obstructed by a pile of stones inside, on which was placed a 25lb. keg of excellent blasting powder, into this was inserted a perforated outer case containing chlorate of potash and sugar, and on the top was fixed a small [illegible] attached which was [illegible] to break the bottle and bring the chemicals [illegible] producing an instant flame, [illegible] contact with the powder, the moment the door was thrown open. It is impossible to conceive any scheme for the destruction of human life more deadly and diabolical than this, and it is quite clear that in its scientific ingenuity, which was on a par with that of the dynamite outrages in this country in 1883 and 1884, it was altogether beyond the unaided powers of invention of Galway peasants. Happily, the execution of the contemplated crime has to be confided to hands less skilful than those of the inventors of the infernal machine. The mechanism failed to break the bottle upon the impulse given by the opening of the door, and thus, by an accidental miscalculation, an explosion was averted which would have undoubtedly killed, with every circumstance of wicked deliberation, a number of men, officers of the law, policemen, and soldiers, who were simply doing their duty. The failure of the plot involved the disclosure of its machinery and intent, and threw a significant light upon the conduct of the peasantry and their local leaders. Not only was a curious reserve displayed when Mudermott's house was approached, of which there had been no sign in any other case, but a rumour had, somehow or other, spread [illegible] to the effect that an explosion had [illegible] place long before the new comers reached the [illegible] the Sheriff's party been really blown to pieces. Taken in connexion with the [illegible] character of the scheme, and its close resemblance to the methods of the dynamite party, the conduct of the peasantry and of their leaders is scarcely to be explained except upon the assumption that the conspiracy was well-known throughout the district.

THE CRONIN TRIAL.

IN the Cronin trial, on Dec. 5, Mr. Hynes replied on behalf of the prosecution to the speeches of the counsel for the defence. He affirmed that the line taken up by the defence had been organised and arranged before ever the murder was committed, and that the prisoners had prepared exculpatory evidence which they could bring forward if the charge should be eventually brought home to them. Reviewing the evidence of the medical man, the learned counsel contended that it sustained the statement that Dr. Cronin died of the wounds in the head. He then went through the testimony concerning the blood stains, and passed on to criticise the evidence for an alibi put forward by O'Sullivan, pointing out various inconsistencies in it. It was not necessary, he said, for the prosecution to show that O'Sullivan was at the cottage when the murder was committed. The fact was it was better that he should not be seen by Dr. Cronin on his arrival at the cottage, as the doctor had been told that O'Sullivan was out of town. Mr. Hynes next analysed the evidence concerning the time at which, according to the evidence of the two Eylands, they were drinking with O'Sullivan in Nieman's saloon, and he drew the conclusion that it could not have been the night of May 5, pointing out that not only did Nieman swear that Coughlin drank with O'Sullivan on the night of May 5, but the latter had also been seen in that locality by an acquaintance that afternoon.

Mr. Hynes continued his reply for the prosecution on Dec. 6. Directing attention to the case of Beggs, he referred to the prisoner's words, that he hoped no trouble would come, and said that the "trouble" which came on had more significance than mere acrimonious discussion in the Camp. With regard to the acts of Coughlin and Beggs, Mr. Hynes said these men, who were determined to crush Cronin, knew that they could go around and breathe suspicions in the ears of men who they felt had such possibilities of murder in their [illegible] Coughlin said, "A confederate of Le Caron [illegible] amongst us." When Coughlin told O'Connor that there was information that Dr. Cronin was another Le Caron, it was for the purpose of preparing his mind for Cronin's disappearance. If the men who inspired the murder believed Cronin to be a spy, they would have sent him to England to get rid of him. If the counsel for Beggs, urged Mr. Hynes, had not appreciated the significance of all the testimony against him, he would not have gone to the trouble of attempting to prove an *alibi* for the night of the murder, May 4.

In his address on Dec. 7 on behalf of his client, Beggs, Mr. Foster denied that a committee was appointed by Camp 20 to try Dr. Cronin. It angered him, he said, when his client's life was jeopardised, to have men insinuate in the hearing of the jury that there was evidence that a committee was appointed to murder Cronin. The statement was utterly false. Mr. Foster concluded by telling the jury that they must either find Beggs worthy of death or acquit him. Mr. Forest then commenced the closing argument in favour of all the accused.

On the resumption of the proceedings on Dec. 9 Mr. Forest resumed his closing argument in favour of the prisoners. He argued at length on the unreliability of circumstantial evidence, which he said will lie and mislead. He admitted that there was a peculiar combination of circumstances against his clients, but pointed out that it was to the pecuniary interest of Dinan and Carlson to show—the former that the white horse drew the buggy which conveyed Dr. Cronin to the cottage, and the latter that it was Carlson's cottage where the doctor was murdered. Dinan, he asserted, was getting 100 dols. a week for exhibiting the horse at a museum, while Carlson was making money by charging admission to the cottage.

Mr. Forest, on the 10th, continuing his analysis of the evidence, pointed out how easily one might be mistaken, giving as an instance the policeman Lorch, who was positive that the stains on the cotton batting found in the basement of Carlson's cottage were not those of blood, yet the reporter who put the batting there deposed that they were stains of blood, which he squeezed from a piece of liver. He pointed out that the batting was put in the cottage with the purpose of furnishing the basis of a newspaper sensation, and said that the stains in the parlour and on the paint must have had a similar origin; in fact, when Carlson's cottage was entered on May 12 the stains on the floor was quite fresh, and it would not take as paint eight days to dry. Mr. Forest also drew attention to the danger of putting faith in the testimony of experts.

THE "JUBILEE PLUNGER'S" CONFESSIONS.

[illegible] Chambers, and a jury in [illegible] Shaw, a well-known sporting author and contributor to the *Field*, claimed £100, from Mr. Whitaker, described as a tailor in Conduit Street, with literary tastes, and Mr. Trischler, a publisher, for writing the book, "How I lost £250,000 in Two Years," being the experiences of Mr. Ernest Benzon the "Jubilee Plunger."

The plaintiff deposed that Trischler paid him £100 in advance, and agreed to give him £100 more if the book was a success. The book had gone through two editions, and plaintiff claimed now the second £100. He said that he went down to the Isle of Wight with Benzon, but could not get him to work much. All in the book that could be attributed to Benzon was two words—his own signature under his portrait. The "romancing" as to Benzon's regret was done by the plaintiff. Sir George Chetwynd contributed an incident, but all the rest was the plaintiff's work. There might be 20 pages written by other persons, but the other 167 were by the plaintiff. The contract was entered into in August last year. There was a good deal of "heralding" of the book in the sporting press, and the defendant wrote to him saying that they were on the "eve of a gigantic boom."

His Lordship.—"Gigantic boom," did you say? (Laughter.)

Plaintiff.—No, my Lord, "boom" is an American phrase. Mr. Trischler has had great experience in America.

His Lordship.—I thought, perhaps, the book was to be a "gigantic boom." (Laughter.)

Plaintiff.—No, my Lord, but a superlative success. (Laughter.) He certainly did consider that it had been a great success. It took the sporting world by storm. The defendant Whitaker, who was a tailor, had business dealings with Benzon, and as the latter had been unfortunate on the turf, the brilliant idea struck Whitaker that if Benzon made his appearance in the character of the author, the book would sell tremendously. Plaintiff took a shorthand writer with him to the Isle of Wight. Benzon did not seem anxious to do any work at all, and the defendant became impatient. Plaintiff did all he could, but could only get short scraps of information to go upon. He had, in fact, to write the book, and not simply to edit Benzon's book, as he expected. It was not Benzon's writing at all.

A witness named Chapman was called, and [illegible] that he was [illegible] [illegible] was influenced by the defendant Trischler that he [illegible] against the plaintiff.

Mr. Lynch, plaintiff's [illegible] He wished to have a gentleman of [illegible] sporting experience to write the work, so that it might go down to posterity as a first-class [illegible] (Laughter.)

Witness.—Yes, my Lord. In further examination, he said he had seen both of the defendants which showed the value of his various publications.

Mr. Lynch said three successive orders for discovery had been taken out, and defendant had made affidavit that he had no books which would show the financial result of the publication. He had got out a balance-sheet.

Mr. Lynch objected to this unless the books were produced.

A passenger was sent for the books, and on his return the defendant was asked to point out the book which contained an account of the sales.

Defendant.—It is not here. (Laughter.) He had no objection to produce it, but it would take a month to pick out the items.

His Lordship.—And you have had two months to do it in.

Defendant remarked that some people [illegible] counsel had would show that after the [illegible] Ronald Mr. Benzon, and [illegible] the work [illegible] could not be called a success [illegible] post mortem [illegible] was a success.

His Lordship.—No doubt, and it is for you to show that it has not been a success. These papers are not admissible.

Mr. Anderton (defendant's counsel) submitted that the contract to pay £100 if it was a success was void by reason of vagueness, and cited a case in which it was held that a contract to pay £10 extra for a horse if it was a success was held to be untenable.

His Lordship.—Yes, but a book is not subject to so many influences as a horse. There may be many things which will prevent a horse being a success. (Laughter.) I am of opinion that the plaintiff has made out a *prima facie* case.

Mr. Anderton said he had no more witnesses to call, and was about to address the jury when the foreman intimated that they had quite made up their minds in favour of the plaintiff.

His Lordship entered judgment for the plaintiff for £100, the amount claimed, with costs.

THE NEW GILBERT AND SULLIVAN OPERA.

"THE Gondoliers," which is the name of opera produced on Saturday, Dec. 7th, at the Savoy theatre, has been pronounced by a critical first night audience a great success. No such applause has greeted any of the Gilbert-Sullivan operas since the production of "Pinafore" or "Patience," which were the second and fourth of the series of which "The Gondoliers" is the tenth.

The plot, we cannot but feel, is after Mr. Gilbert's own heart. In Act I. we find in the Piazzetta of Venice a chorus of *Contadine*, who are awaiting the arrival of the gondoliers, namely, Marco and Guiseppe Palmieri, to choose their brides. When the gondoliers arrive, a game of blind man's buff ensues, in course of which the Pattimori fortuitously catch their own sweethearts Gianetta and Tessa. All accept, and then enter the Duke of Plaza-Toro and the Duchess, with their daughter and a drummer. The Duke explains to his daughter Casilda that she in infancy was married to the son of the Influential King of Barataria, who unfortunately became a Wesleyan Methodist. The son was therefore kidnapped by the Grand Inquisitor, and as the King had been killed in an insurrection a short time previously, the Duke is now in search of the son. Casilda exclaims that she is penniless, but the Duke points out that "although I am, unhappily, in straitened circumstances at present, my social influence is something enormous, and a company, to be called the Duke of Plaza-Toro (limited), is in course of formation to work me. An influential directorate has been secured, and I shall myself join the Board after allotment." As soon as the Duke and Duchess quit the stage, Casilda and the drummer Luiz are discovered to be lovers, and Luiz sings a song in which he asserts, "Thy wintry scorn I deadly pose; while Casilda tells her lover that she is another's. [illegible] matter the Duke and Duchess in company with the Grand Inquisitor, Don Alhambra del Bolero, who tells how he stole the Prince of Barataria:—

I stole the Prince, and I brought him here,
And left him gaily prattling
With a highly respectable gondolier,
Who promised the Royal babe to rear,
And teach him the trade of a timoneer,
With his own beloved brading;

Both of the babes were strong and stout,
And, considering all things clever;
Of *that* there is no manner of doubt—
No probable, possible shadow of doubt—
No possible doubt whatever.

Time sped, and when at the end of a year
I sought that infant cherished,
That highly respectable Gondolier
Was lying a corpse on his humble bier—
I dropped a Grand Inquisitor's tear
That gondolier had perished!

A taste for drink combined with goat
Had doubled him up for ever;
Of *that* there is no manner of doubt—
No probable, possible shadow of doubt—
No possible doubt whatever.

But owing, I'm much disposed to fear,
To his terrible taste for tippling,
That highly respectable gondolier
Could never declare with a mind sincere
Which of the two was his offspring dear,
And which the Royal stripling

Which was which he could never make out,
Despite his best endeavour;
Of *that* there is no manner of doubt—
No probable, possible shadow of doubt—
No possible doubt whatever.

After this the bridal procession comes on the stage, but is interrupted by the Grand Inquisitor, who explains that one of the gondoliers is King of Barataria, and as it is impossible to determine which, they will have both to assume dual control of the kingdom. The two gondoliers are therefore separated from their sweethearts, and depart in a ship for Barataria.

The second discovers a pavilion in the Court of Barataria. The two kings are found to be kings but in name, as they have to perform menial offices. Guiseppe describes the duties which fall to the Kings in lines of which the following is a sample:—

"First we poli[illegible] some batches
Of political dispatches,
And fondle [illegible]tician's circumvent;
Then, if business isn't heavy
We may find a Royal levee
Or reality [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

When the Grand Inquisitor arrives unexpectedly, and points out this to every Court there are distinctions which must be observed. "For instance, you couldn't have a Lord High Chancellor play leapfrog with his own cook, because a Lord High Chancellor is a person of great dignity who should never under any circumstances place himself in the position of being told to tuck in his tapp-ry except by noblemen of his own rank. For example, the Lord High Archbishop might tell the Lord High Chancellor to tuck in his tapp-ry, but certainly not a cook!" The song in which the Grand Inquisitor enforces his doctrine is a very amusing one. He explains the results which followed the kindness of a certain king who promoted everybody—

"Ambassadors cropped up like hay,
Prime Ministers, and such as they,
Grew like 'sparrows in May,'
And Dukes were three a penny.

"And party leaders you might meet
In twos and threes in every street,
Maintaining with no little heat
Their various opinions."

The position becomes more complicated when the arrival of the Duke, the Duchess, and her daughter is announced, and they are in danger of discovering the Venetian wives of the two Kings. The young Duchess can never love the King, whoever he may be, but her mother retorts that at one time she herself was in a similar predicament in regard to her present husband, the Duke. Presently all quit the stage, leaving the two monarchs (representing one lover) and Casilda alone. The situation is distinctly funny. The lady explains she is over head and ears in love with somebody else, and the delighted gondolier-king [illegible] is their case exactly. Don Alhambra produces the nurse, who asserts that she substituted her own son when the Prince was in danger of being stolen, and that consequently the [illegible] king is one of the two gondoliers, but Luiz, the [illegible] with whom [illegible] gondoliers [illegible] their wives [illegible] Duke.

It must be confessed that "The Gondoliers" contains some of Mr. Gilbert's happiest efforts in verse, while Sir Arthur Sullivan's music is quite equal to his former efforts, if it does not excel them.

THE CLAN-MACKENZIE IN COLLISION.

A serious collision occurred at the mouth of the river Mersey, on Friday, Dec. 13th, between the Clan line steamer Clan Mackenzie and the City of Dublin Company's steamer Leitrim, the former outward bound for Colombo and Calcutta, and the latter inward bound from Dublin with passengers, cargo, and cattle. The Leitrim was struck on the port side of the paddle-box, and so seriously damaged that she at once began to sink. Captain O'Neil immediately turned the vessel towards the beach, and ran her ashore on the Brazil Flats, near New Brighton. By the collision a [illegible] of the bulwarks of the Leitrim on the port side were smashed. In the confusion the cattle became unmanageable, and a number of them rushed overboard and were drowned. Most others swam ashore at New Brighton and were caught wandering on the shore. The crew and passengers were all saved, but the collision naturally occasioned great excitement. Much, however, was allayed by the good-nature and promptitude with which Captain O'Neil acted in the dangerous emergency. The commander of the Clan Mackenzie, Captain Hurrell, brought the vessel to an anchor in the Crosby Channel, and subsequently she put back into dock for repairs. She is seriously damaged in the bows. On hearing of the [illegible] Captain Bell, R.N., the City of Dublin Company's manager in Liverpool, proceeded to the Leitrim on board the steamer Ranger, taking with him a number of men and one of the Dock Board cattle-boats from Wapping. The Wallasey, Ranger's steamer, then proceeded down to the scene of the disaster to take on board the cattle still on the foreshore, leaving one day the surviving cattle and a considerable portion of the cargo were taken off the sunken steamer and landed in Liverpool, and operations were began [illegible] her proper [illegible] preparatory to recasting [illegible]

THE LAUREATE'S NEW VOLUME.

THE week the last mail left, writes a home paper, should be marked with a white stone in the calendar of poetry-lovers, for it has given us not only Mr. Browning's "Asolando," but Lord Tennyson's "Demeter, and other Poems." (Macmillan and Son.) Slight works, both, so far as mere bulk goes; slight, too, for the most part, in aim and workmanship. Yet, of the two, the Laureate's is unfeignedly the fuller and the stronger. It harbours only eight-and-twenty pieces, and of these three are old—"On the Jubilee of Queen Victoria" (surely the least successful of all the Laureate pieces), "Vastness," (strangely omitted from the volume which preceded this), and "The Tarosite" (rescued, and well rescued, for it seems to us eminently Tennysonian, from the *New Review*.) The other 25 efforts exhibit once more the breadth of Lord Tennyson's sympathies and the depth of his powers. They are of the most varied sort—varied in length, from the 37 pages of "The King" to the four lines of "The Play," varied in subject, and varied in treatment. "Demeter" gives the title to the book, and rightly, too, for it is in that poem that the Laureate's genius rises highest, so far as this volume is concerned. Arresting, indeed, is the sonorous and yet pathetic blank verse in which Demeter portrays to Persephone's agony and suffered after "The car of dark Aidoneus" had "rapt" her daughter from her:—

"Child, when thou wert gone,
I envies human wives, and nested birds,
Yea, the caged lioness, went in search of thee
Thro' many a palace, many a cot, and gave
Thy breast to ailing infants in the night,
And set the mother waking in amaze
To find her sick one whole; and forth again
Among the wail of midnight [illegible]
Where is my loved one? wherefore do ye wail?
And out from all the night an answer shrill'd
'We know not, and we know not why We wail.'
I clomb [illegible] all the cliffs of all the seas,
And spied the ways that moan about the world
'Where? do ye make your moaning for my child?'
And round from all the world the voices came
'We know not, and we know not why we moan.'"

So far, however, as length goes, "The Ring" is the most prominent poem in the volume—the story of a fateful circlet, told in a conversation between father and daughter, but notable mainly for the mode of telling. Next in extent comes "Happy," the tale of a leper's bride, narrated by herself, and instinct with passionate devotion. The woman scoffs at the idea that the leper's misery should part them:—

"This coarse disease of ours
A divine,
This Satan-haunted ruin, this little city of sewers,
This wall of solid flesh [illegible] between your
soul and mine,
Will vanish and give place to the beauty that
endures,
The beauty that endures on the Spiritual heights,
When we shall stand transfigured, like Christ on
Hermon hill,
In light,
And moving each to music, soul to soul and light
in light,
She'll flash thro' one another in a moment as we
will."

In very different mood and style again, is "Owd Roa," a dialect piece, in which our old friend the Northern farmer, celebrates a deed of daring done in the days gone by, by his dog Rover. Very humorous is the farmer's vivid objections to free trade mixed up with his recollections of this heroic [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

In "Bramley's Remorse" we have a blank-verse exposition, [illegible] in the Laureate's best manner of the [illegible] with which the painter, in his last days, acknowledged his crime in deserting his young wife for the [illegible] arms of Art. "The Progress of Spring" [illegible] descriptive piece, in nine divisions, clustered [illegible] quaint illustrations, inspired by the fresh [illegible] with. The Laureate, [illegible] Boyle, explains [illegible]

[illegible]

A Parsee [illegible] between the whitening sloe
And [illegible] blossom blaze,
[illegible] half a hundred years ago,
In [illegible]-ke days.
[illegible] loaded the stage, and paced his land
In fear of waves,
And sanguine Lazarus felt a vacant hand
Fill with his purse."

Tennysonians will hope that Lord Tennyson has more such "treasure trees" to give the public.

We have, however, sufficiently indicated the large variety of this volume, and need not dwell, therefore, upon its minor features—such as the graceful praise bestowed upon the Vice-Royalties of Lord Dufferin, the late Mr. Gifford Palgrave, upon the late Mr. W. Ward, upon Garibaldi—

"A name that earth will not forget
Till earth has roll'd her latest year."

For the same reason we may hurry past such admirable bits of characterisation as that of the "Lincoln's ruddy-hearted blossom-flake," and the allusion to London—

"Our dark Queen-city, all her realm
Of sound and smoke."

Something must, however, be said of the strong personal interest attaching to "Demeter, and other Poems"—the glimpses given therein of the poet's feelings and opinions. Note, for example, the pathetic lines in the address to Lord Dufferin, referring to the sad circumstances of the death of the Hon. Lionel Tennyson; note, too the allusion to the Laureate's "Tolerance of the colder Time"—

"Who love the winter woods, to trace
On paler leaves the branching grace
Of leafless elm, or naked lime.
And see my cedar green, and there
My eight-foot keeping leaf
When frost is keen and days are brief."

Note, once more, in "Politics," the poet's latest declaration in favour of the moderate view—not "too Slow" and not "Too quick," and, in "The Play," his abiding faith in the eventual unfolding of the world-riddle. More than once he makes a touching allusion to his age:—

"The calamy's three strong eights have met
To drag me down to seventy-nine."

And the volume concludes with a poem ("Crossing the Bar") "so full of sadness, and yet of resignation" as Verse, that we cannot forbear from reproducing in [illegible]

"Twilight
And after that the dark!
And may there be no sadness of farewell,
When I embark;
For tho' from out our bourne of Time and Place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have crost the bar."

POLITICS IN SWAZILAND.

A DURBAN telegram of Dec. 11 says:—The members of the joint British and Transvaal Commission to-day met 1,000 head men representing the Swazi nation. Sir Francis de Winton, who presided, delivered an address, in which he said that the object of the mission was to preserve the independence of the nation, and added that their first act would be to recognise the succession of the new King. Takuba, replying on behalf of the nation, said that the Queen Regent would govern the country during the King's minority, and added that the nation, being dissatisfied with the White Committee, had unanimously elected Mr. T. Shepstone as adviser. Sir Francis de Winton suggested that the nation should postpone the Commissioners to govern the country during their stay, and afterwards to appoint two delegates to assist Mr. Shepstone until the British and Transvaal Governments had given their decision on the report of the Commission. The first of these suggestions was abandoned, while the second was referred to be submitted to the Queen Regent for her approval. In reply to questions put by Sir Francis de Winton, the chiefs said that they did not understand the nature of the concessions which had been made to the whites, and desired them "to read documents." They requested that a full inquiry should be made into them. Sir F. de Winton thereupon informed the chiefs that it was proposed to institute a legal tribunal to test the legality of the grants.

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THE STANLEY EXPEDITION.

MR. STANLEY and his party arrived at Zanzibar on Friday morning, Dec. 6, from Bagamoyo. Mr. Stanley has received a telegram from the German Emperor. It runs thus:—"Thanks to your tenacity of purpose and indomitable courage, you have now, after having repeatedly crossed the Dark Continent, accomplished a long new journey full of fearful danger and almost unbearable hardship. That you have overcome it all, and that your way home had you through territories placed under my flag, gives me great satisfaction, and I welcome you heartily on your return to civilisation and safety.—Wilhelm, Imperator Rex." To this Mr. Stanley replied:—"Our expedition is to-day ended. I have had the honour of being hospitably received everywhere arriving at Mpwapwa by Major Wissmann and his officers. Our lines, indeed, ran into pleasant places. From Bagamoyo to Zanzibar the Sheriff and Sebakwabo conveyed us with every mark of honour and kindness. I remember gratefully the hospitality and princely courtesy shown to me in Potsdam in 1885, and I am now profoundly impressed with your Majesty's condescension, goodness, and gracious welcome on my return from Africa. With sincere heart I say, 'Long live the noble Kaiser Wilhelm the Second.'"

To "Dr. Emin Pasha" the Emperor telegraphed (in German):—"Now that at last you have returned from the post which you have so heroically held for eleven years with true German fidelity and devotion to duty, I hasten to congratulate you, and to send you my Imperial greeting. It gives me especial pleasure to think that the troops of the German Imperial Commissionary were able to help you down to the coast through our Protectorate.—Wilhelm, Imperator Rex." Meanwhile says the Berlin correspondent of the [illegible] which [illegible] Emin Pasha quitted him for acknowledging this Imperial greeting himself: so, understands Reilly, Major Wissmann telegraphed to the Emperor at Darmstadt:—"Emin a little better. He is to remain meanwhile in Bagamoyo, and begs me to tell your Majesty that his Kaiser's congratulation is the best reward for his work. For that he begs to convey his most humble and respectful thanks."

Mr. Stanley's reply to the Emperor William, being addressed "Imperator Rex, Darmstadt-Schloss," has caused great irritation among the Parisian papers. In the *Figaro* M. Jacques St. Cere hopes that "after this we shall hear no more of this wonderful humanitarian explorer; he is clearly a German."

A telegram from Zanzibar says that Emin Pasha is still dangerously ill, but Dr. Parke thinks he will recover should no complication arise. Great difficulty is experienced in clearing the lungs, and the patient is suffering from a bad cough, otherwise the symptoms are favourable.

The Burgomaster of Brussels has telegraphed to Mr. H. M. Stanley, in the name of the Communal Council, congratulating him on the happy issue of his wonderful enterprise, and expressing the hope that the municipality may have the pleasure of receiving him in the Brussels Townhall. Mr. Stanley replied:—"Accept my best thanks."

The Geographical Society at Berlin has sent telegrams of congratulation to Mr. Stanley and Emin Pasha.

A message has been sent by the Anti-Slavery Conference, now assembled at Brussels, to Mr. Stanley, congratulating him on his arrival at the coast, and conveying to Emin Pasha an expression of their sympathy and of their hope for his complete recovery.

The writer of a paper in the latest number of the proceedings of the Geographical Society of Berlin, issued on Saturday, sets forth that, although Stanley has brought back Emin Pasha to life and civilisation, he has signally failed to achieve the real object of his expedition, which was to secure the Upper Nile regions for the British East Africa Company. This negative result the writer attributes mainly to the disaster which overtook Stanley's rearguard and his consequent inability to make a proper impression on the mutinous custodians of the Equatorial Province.

As many erroneous statements have gone the round of the press respecting Mr. H. M. Stanley's forthcoming work, Mr. E. Marston (Sampson Low and Co.) writes that he is fully authorised by Mr. Stanley to act as his agent in all matters connected with that work both at home and abroad.

A BRAZILIAN PRINCE'S DILEMMA

[illegible] Prince Dom Augusto Leopoldo, who is now on the Admirante Barroso, is not a son of the Crown Princess, but of Dom Pedro's younger daughter, Leopoldina, now dead. This young Prince, therefore, never had any reasonable prospect of ascending the throne, and it is very likely that the order of perpetual exile will not apply to him. He has made good use of his time while on board the ship in the way of curio-collecting, and his cabin is full of curiosities, while also he has visited the Emperor of Japan and Lord Carrington in Australia. At the latter place he was present at a grand reception given by Lord Carrington.

The vessel has now been about fourteen months on the cruise. She is, as we said above, a first class cruiser of the Brazilian service, and is about seven years old. She was built at Rio de Janeiro, and the iron work of her engines is of Brazilian manufacture. She is a three-masted vessel rigged very much like an English ship, but having various platforms projecting from her sides for her guns. She carries eight [illegible] forty-pounders, and six Nordenfeldt guns, besides a [illegible] of small arms. The ship's company is 300 in number [illegible] 37th of October 1888. She will undergo a few repairs while in Colombo, for her engines are said to be in a very bad condition; but the bulk of the repairs necessary will be done in Bombay, for which port she was to start on the 21st inst. It was not until the vessel got to Ceylon that those on board received full news of the proclamation of a Republic in Brazil, though they heard of it at Acheen. They were surprised although it was thought not unlikely that a republic would be proclaimed at the death of the Emperor for the Crown Princess, though loved on all hands for her many qualities, was unpopular in a political sense owing to her strong Roman Catholic views. The various officers and others who have been appointed as ministers of the Republic, the officers describe as good representative men.

M. BONVALOT'S TRAVELS.

M. BONVALOT, who is travelling overland to China by way of Siberia and Kuldja with Prince Henry of Orleans, sends some further interesting particulars of his journey to the *Journal des Debats*. Writing from Kuldja on Sept. 14, he says that they arrived there two or three days before, having traversed a region where a great many earthquakes had recently been felt. At Kopal, in the province of Semiretchey, the church had fallen in, and the inhabitants were all encamped in the fields, being afraid to sleep in their huts. The Kirghiz, who had been pasturing their flocks on the mountains, had descended into the plains before the usual time for going into winter quarters, terrified by the frequent fall of the rocks and the landslips. At Altin-Imel, where the caravan route branches off eastward, the travellers found the vice-governor of the province living under canvas, as his house had fallen in, and at Djarkent, where about fifty houses had fallen in, the panic was so great that the inhabitants thought they could feel fresh shocks, which, however, M. Bonvalot and his companions failed to perceive. The frontier between Russia and China at this point is constituted by the bed of a broad stream which, at this [illegible] of the year, contains very little water, but as a dyke some way up the river had been destroyed by the earthquake there was a great deal of water in the fields on both sides. Writing two days later M. Bonvalot says that they had travelled forty-five miles from Kuldja to Kash, which is a tributary of the Ili river, and that since leaving Djarkent, he had been particularly struck by the resemblance of the country with that about Tashkend and the valley of the Zarafshane. The soil is the same and it is cultivated in the same way, while there is the same heat and intolerable dust. Several people who knew the interior of China told him that he would find it very similar, but that the inhabitants were quite different in character.

A third letter, dated Oct. 10, is written from Kuria, about 350 versts to the south of the Lob-Nor, and M. Bonvalot, after describing the journey over the Tian-Shan mountains, goes on to say:—"Upon approaching Kuria, we came upon the ruins of this built by Yakoob Beg at the time he was preparing to fight against the Chinese. It was at Kuria itself that he was eventually poisoned by the people who had trusted him at first. The Chinese have resumed possession of the [illegible] and were well received, but now they, in their turn, have become unpopular. They ask travellers from the West, 'Are the Russians soon coming here?' so that here, as elsewhere, the people are fond of a change. Kuria is a large village inhabited by Dungans, Chinese, and Sarthians. The soil is fertile, there is abundance of water, and the crops heavy. A pood (33 lb.) of good wheat costs about 1s. But there is no trade to speak of, and all we could find in the bazaars were two loaves of sugar and 1 lb. of candles. It is true that the natives drink their tea without sugar, and go to bed after the evening prayer. In two days' time we start for the Lob-Nor."

THE CAREER OF A NIHILIST.

THE souls of not a few English readers have been roused to pity and indignation, writes the *Echo*, by the powerful books of the Russian writer, Stepniak, and those mingled feelings have been deepened by the calmly terrible indictment of "Czardom" by Mr. George Kennan in succeeding issues of the *Century* magazine. A deeper impression can still be made on all readers of Stepniak's new novel "The Career of a Nihilist." This is Stepniak's first work of fiction, and it may be at once pronounced a decided success. Realistic in a sense it is, for the writer is dealing with a movement with which he has been personally connected; but there are absolutely none of the repulsive incidents we are accustomed to associate with modern realism. The hero, Andrey, is a young Russian Nihilist ardent, [illegible] sentimentalist. Born of a theatric, kindly, cultured [illegible] scenes of natural beauty, deeply susceptible to [illegible] but not pledged absolutely to the cause of his country's liberation from the yoke of Czardom. The heroine, Tania, whom Andrey loves, reminds one somewhat of Katia in Turgenieff's "Fathers and Sons"—an affectionate, enthusiastic, attractive young girl, daughter of an old lawyer of Liberal opinions, roused out of her life of luxury by the idea of devotion to the popular cause.

The book opens with a scene in Geneva, where Andrey is living. A moonlight scene on the lake is described, sending its message of peace to Andrey's heart, but followed at once by the thought of fellow-countrymen who were enduring misery, exile, and death. He sees in the vision of his memory the torture inflicted on a young student:—"It is night. A dimly-lighted cell in one of the Southern prisons. His inmate—a young student—is stretched upon the straw mattress. His hands and feet are tightly bound with ropes. His head and body are covered with bruises. He has just been [illegible] beaten by the jailors because [illegible] did not show himself submissive, preferring under the brutal insults, he is meditating the only revenge left him—that of a [illegible] suicide. Fire shall be his instrument. In the dead of the night he rises with effort from his bed. He takes off with his mouth the hot lamp glass, which scorches his lips; he unsc